THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 115

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Senate Investigates Stocks

Gibson Pleads Disarmament

Germany Elects Hindenburg

House Hears Economy Plans

Shanghai Quits Truce Talk

Col. Lindbergh Paid in Vain

THE Senate Banking and Currency Committee begins its surprise investigation of the New York stock market. Richard Whitney, president of the Stock Exchange, takes the witness stand to give details on recent short selling transactions. President Hoover backs the investigation, which is said to have thwarted a heavy bear raid that had been planned, and the Senators consider broadening the query to include all stock market practices. Many Congressmen believe the market is being manipulated to affect tax legislation. Thousands of people will follow this investigation with sad, sweet memories of one-time mounting hypothetical profits—which, somehow, few were ever able to lift out of the hypothesis and into the bank account.

¶ The Disarmament Conference reconvenes at Geneva, prepared for plain speaking and rapid action. Chairman Hugh Gibson of the American delegation is ready with a reiteration of American views and specific suggestions for limiting arms. Each of the 57 nations will be asked to state what arms, under the treaty provisions, it feels it must retain for the present. Mr. Gibson's opening barrage is to be followed up by Secretary of State Stimson when he arrives later in the week. Hope grows on two counts—that something definite can be done, and that it can be done now.

¶ President von Hindenburg of Germany, needing a plurality, is reelected by a majority. He receives 19,359,642 votes, a gain of 716,000 over the March 13 balloting. Adolf Hitler receives 13,417,460, a gain of 2,079,000. Communist Thaelmann, only other candidate, receives 3,706,380, a loss of 1,729,000. The Prussian election comes on April 24, when Hitler will attempt to win control of the Diet. Chancellor Bruening now continues to administer an unchanged foreign policy. Germany feels that it has done more than to check Herr Hitler for the present—it has safeguarded the Republic he sought to overthrow.

¶ The House Economy Committee struggles with various plans to reduce government expenses. The White House plan considered in the extraordinary conference held there proposes a five-day week for per diem employees and compulsory furloughs without pay for Civil Service employees. Another plan proposes an 11 per cent pay cut. President Hoover makes an offer which may affect the ardor of some White House aspirants—he is willing to see the presidential salary reduced from $75,000 to $1 a year.

¶ Greece sees Premier Venizelos' hand greatly strengthened by the triumph of the Government candidate, Admiral Miaoulis, in an election at the port city of Piræus. Royalist hopes are dashed and the Premier will not resign. Women voted for the second time in Greece and in far greater numbers than at a recent primary. Their activity may be called fulfilling a promise, although the ladies who are making good are not exactly the ones who gave their word—the promise having been made by Greek women to certain hard-hearted gentlemen in Athens about 2000 years ago.

¶ Czechoslovakia reduces the period of compulsory military service for young men to 14 months. Agrarians and National Democrats have long fought for the military view of conscription, Social Democrats and the Czech German Party for the pacifist view, but neither scores in the present reduction. The change is dictated by the new monetary despot, old General Stringency.

¶ Shanghai sees the truce conference fail because the Japanese will not set a time limit for withdrawing their troops. Business and factories have got back to more than three-fourths normal, and a resumption of hostilities is not expected. Relations between Chinese and Japanese residents are strained as the negotiations swing back to Geneva. The League is like a mother-in-law—easy to make smart jokes about, and mighty good to turn to when everything else blows up.

¶ Strange developments are announced in the strange Lindbergh baby case. Arrest and secret detention is made of "a notorious character" who is suspected of participation. Colonel Lindbergh announces that he paid $50,000 demanded by kidnapers, who then failed to restore the child as agreed. Numbers of the bills are given out so that all banks may watch for them. This may thwart disposal of the money and demands for more, but the saving of money is not, of course, the object—anything that can be done will be done to secure the missing child.

World Bank Extends Notes Due April 18

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

Basel, Switz., April 11

CREDITS of 90,000,000 schillings (about $6,428,571) to Austria, $20,000,000 to Hungary and $3,000,000 to Yugoslavia were today renewed by the Bank for International Settlements. Credits come due on April 18. Since there was not the slightest possibility of any of these countries meeting its obligation, the bank obviously had no other alternative.

Because its deposits have mounted by some 25 per cent during the past month, the bank feels itself in a position to share in the future emergency aid of Danubian countries most in need if the money is properly guaranteed. Increase in deposits, at any rate, makes it possible for the bank to extend its Austrian and Hungarian credits without an embarrassing shrinkage of funds.

Rift Over Koo Halts Lytton's Plans in East

New Dispute Held Likely to Keep League Board Out of Manchuria

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 11—Official circles understand that the Manchukuo Government is adamant in its refusal to admit Dr. Wellington Koo with the League commission inquiring into the Sino-Japanese conflict. It alleges that he is certain to be attacked by superpatriots in the event of his entering Manchuria.

The incident places the Lytton commission in an embarrassing position, since it is impossible to request Nanking to withdraw Dr. Koo as Chinese assessor. The fact is that no representative of Nanking is likely to be admitted, since the Manchukuo authorities consider that Nanking is supporting Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang in his efforts to upset the new state and regain his former authority.

The spokesman here insists that Japan's attitude is one of hands off, since Manchukuo must handle its own foreign relations. Peiping dispatches indicate that the Earl of Lytton, chairman of the commission, will not proceed to Manchuria unless Changchun's attitude changes, meaning that the Manchurian investigation may dropped so far as observation on the spot is concerned. It should be remembered that despite efforts abroad Japan is unquestionably prepared to withdraw from the League of Nations any time it seems advisable.

Meantime the situation in Manchuria continues chaotic with fighting in many places. Japanese communiqués claim that Japan's forces have dispersed 1000 guerrillas seven miles south of Suichung on the Mukden - Shanhaikwan railway. There have been numerous clashes at Chingtao, where the guerrillas are offering stubborn resistance. The Japanese claim that numerous small detachments routed various guerrilla bands over the week-end.

China Likely to Refer Truce Dispute to League In View of Deadlock

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 11—The truce conference was indefinitely postponed today after the Japanese had again declined to set a time limit on their withdrawal. The Chinese insist that agreement is impossible without a time limit and it is expected that they will refer the negotiations to the League Assembly, alleging that the compromise proposals of Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, are not in the spirit of the League resolution because it does not contain a time limit.

Although the conference is likely to dissolve within a week, renewal of hostilities is considered unlikely because the Chinese troops are retaining strictly defensive positions. However, the uncertainty caused by failure to agree would increase the trade crisis which is already acute and accentuate the intense feelings in local Japanese and Chinese communities.

Despite the uncertainty, 466 factories out of a total of 560 in the Shanghai area have reopened since the cessation of hostilities, employing 118,000 workmen, compared with 205,000 in normal times. Four-fifths of the Japanese cotton mills, employing Chinese, have now reopened with reduced staffs. Anti-Japanese societies are active, however, and a return to normal conditions is considered impossible, pending settlement.

MELLON SETS RULE ON EMBASSY LIQUOR

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 11—"I shall follow the custom of the country," declared Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, American Ambassador, interviewed here regarding whether liquor will be served the Embassy while he is Ambassador.

"Which country," asked the interviewer. "This one," replied Mr. Mellon, adding, "I believe you can get liquor here, can't you?"

The Ambassador prefaced his remarks by saying he had not thought of the matter until asked. But, speaking without having given the question full consideration, he believed this would be his attitude.

BRITAIN STANDS FIRM ON TERMS OF IRISH PACT

Holds de Valera's Position on Oath and Annuities Means Repudiation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 11 — Mr. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary of State, was loudly cheered in the House of Commons today when he said the British Government in its reply to the Irish Free State upon the oath of allegiance and land annuities questions had reaffirmed in unmistakable language that it stands absolutely by the Anglo-Irish treaty.

In view of the grave importance of developments, Mr. Thomas said, it had been decided to issue in full the correspondence which has passed between the British and Free State Governments. This correspondence comprises four documents beginning with the statement communicated by the Irish Free State High Commissioner in London and continuing with the reply from the British Government followed by the dispatch from Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Free State Executive Council, and the answer to the same from Whitehall.

In its final answer dated April 9 the British Government says the terms of the de Valera dispatch make it clear that the points raised —namely those of the oath and land annuities—are "but part of a far wider issue and that what is actually raised is nothing less than repudiation of the settlement of 1921 as a whole."

The British Government goes on to emphasize that the oath is an "integral part of the treaty settlement." The dispatch continues: "His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have publicly indicated on many occasions in the most formal and emphatic manner that they stand absolutely by the treaty settlement and to this position they most firmly adhere."

Regarding land annuities, the dispatch enumerates undertakings reached and adds that the British Government regards these undertakings as "binding in law and honor on the Irish Free State whatever administrations may be in power in exactly the same way as the treaty itself is binding on both countries."

The dispatch concludes: "It is the sincere hope and desire of His

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Industries Turn To New Products In New England

New products are being developed by many New England manufacturers to combat successfully the present economic conditions and to produce increased profits, according to a survey made by the industrial committee of the New England Council. The survey was made public today by Mr. James W. Hock, president of the Geometric Tool Company of New Haven, and chairman of the industrial committee.

The survey was made through "expression ballots" sent out by the council to New England business executives in order to discover what practices and policies they intended to rely upon in 1932 to maintain their present relatively strong economic position and to increase their profits.

Sixty-five per cent of the 508 manufacturers who replied reported new products as an anticipated source of increased earnings for 1932. Some of these products, according to the survey, are now on the market, others in the research stage, and still others in the process of manufacture, to be announced when ready for market.

One electric supply company, in its reply, reported that it has averaged one new product a month for the puast 15 months. All have been merchandised successfully and profitably.

Chicago Is Saving $18,000,000 a Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 11—Pending revision of its budget, Chicago is saving at the rate of $18,000,000 a year through emergency economy measures, it is reported by the city comptroller's office in a showing of comparative expenditures for the first three months of 1931 and 1932.

Compared with last year, January, February and March expenditures for corporate purposes such as the City Hall, fire and police departments were $4,435,187. The savings were accomplished principally through temporary pay cuts and not filling various vacant positions.

In January, corporate expenses were reduced from $3,752,689 to $2,882,542, a saving of $870,147. In February, this saving rose to $1,525,962, and in March it was $1,066,470.

BORZACCHINI WINS ITALIAN ROAD RACE

BRESCIA, Italy, April 11 (AP)—The Italian, Signor Baconin Borzacchini, yesterday won the classic "thousand miles" automobile road race. Signor Borzacchini averaged 68.50 miles an hour.

The "thousand miles" started Saturday at Brescia with more than 100 cars competing. The course mostly over hard, smooth roads, lay in the form of a figure "8" from Brescia southward through Cremona, Bologna, Florence, Siena and Rome and then northward through Perugia, Ancona, Forli, Padua, Treviso and Verona to Brescia.

Mysteries of Cliff Dwellers In Mesa Verde National Park Waken Fancies of Older Day

Gauged by Age of Timber Found in Ruins, These Cavelike People Flourished at Least Nine Centuries Ago—Whither Did They Vanish?

YOUR AMERICAN CARAVAN
Fourth of 20 Articles, appearing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BREATHE lightly. Tread on tiptoe. Pay no attention to anyone at Mesa Verde National Park who says the Little People of the cliff-dwellings have been gone from southwestern Colorado these 400-odd years.

Step out on this rim of yellow sandstone, high above the purple buttresses that lean against the sheer cliffs of the emerald plateau. Look yonder across the canyon to Cliff Palace nestling under its rocky arch. Wander through the pifion and juniper trees that clothe the summit of the mesa and seek out the ruins of Pipe Shrine and Fairview House. Look down from the administration building on the rim of the Chapin Mesa and mark the ancient kivas of Spruce Tree House. Crawl through the narrow corridor into Balcony House. Study the telltale contours of Sun Temple. Become saturated with the impressions left by a vanished race. Then see what becomes of cold proofs and scholarly theories.

The cliff-dwellers gone? Why, how can that be? We almost saw them but a moment since!

Most tourists feel that way about it, anyhow. They tread lightly and speak softly, for although the Little People have long since migrated into the unknown the records they left are so absorbing that it is easy to imagine the brown men of the cliffs waiting just around the corner for a propitious moment in which to return.

The cedars and jack pines whisper secrets of the four winds. A loose stone clatters into a narrow canyon. A jack rabbit lopes through the underbrush. A magpie flits its checkerboard tail across the dusty trail, and flings over its shoulder a raucous comment. Such things are familiar enough in the Southwest, but here on the green mesa they seem strangely surcharged with antiquity.

The visitor finds it easy to argue that since such sounds and sights greeted the earliest comers here, surely their repetition implies the return of long-gone auditors. Hence, the snapping of a twig, the rustle of dry grasses, the call of a bird, the whistle of a marmot, arouse emotions of expectancy at Mesa Verde that lie dormant in other parks.

Mesa Verde—pronounced "May'-sah Verd'e" Spanish for "Green

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BOSTON DRIVE FOR JOBS GETS FLYING START

Mass Meeting Precedes Organized Raking of the Employment Field

Canvassing Boston's 141,000 homes for jobs got under way today.

Numerous responses to the first 150,000 letters of personal appeal which were sent to householders of Boston by the Job Finding Campaign Committee of the Emergency Committee on Unemployment Relief came to the headquarters at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

Mr. E. C. Johnson, chairman of the campaign committee, said that the cooperative attitude shown by these responses revealed wide sympathy with the movement and augured well for its success.

Volunteer workers, both men and women, are stationed at district headquarters in a string of offices donated for the purpose. As fast as the responses are received they are relayed to the neighborhood work centers in the districts where they originated. Every ward is covered. Each center is virtually an employment office where all available work is listed and where the unemployed report regularly.

Scores of replies indicated work available at once, many of the writers specifying that they would procure the workers themselves. Others requested the committee to send unemployed men or women.

Replies indicating that the householder himself needed work, were sent at once to the neighborhood work centers to be matched up with offers of work received.

The start of the job hunt was preceded by a mass meeting last night at Hotel Statler, at which citizens were addressed by leaders in the campaign.

"The nation's unemployed shall have work!" was the general slogan sounded by Mr. Mark T. McKee, executive director, National Employment Commission of the American Legion. "Let us join together in this national emergency, all of us working toward a common end for the good of our country," Mr. McKee said. "We are organizing in an effort to create employment where there has been none. The only proper way to meet the problem of unemployment is work; work is the remedy, and it is work that we seek—not charity."

Mr. Louis T. Hunter, chairman of the Neighborhood Work Committee, outlined the Boston program, stating that 170,000 letters are being sent to householders of Boston urging that work be done for the improvement and maintenance of property.

One hundred different jobs involving painting, plumbing, cleaning and repairing to be done around a home are listed.

The campaign managed by volunteer workers will do much to alleviate the suffering of more than 20,000 families which Mayor James M. Curley said were being aided directly from the city treasury. According to Mayor Curley, $1,100,000 was disbursed to the needy during the month of March.

"With thousands facing destitution from want of work, no man can sit with safety and merely watch the struggle," said Mr. William H. Taylor, chairman of the Boston Emergency Committee on Unemployment. He urged his listeners to "accept the challenge" by giving work to the unemployed.

Telegrams were received by the Job Finding Committee from Mr. Walter S. Gifford, director of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief; Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Henry L. Stevens Jr., national commander of the American Legion; and Mr. Harold D. Decoe, commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

BONUS PAYMENT HELD POSSIBLE PROSPERITY AID

Printing of Certificates Would Put Money in Use, House Told

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11—Proponents of immediate cash payment of the soldiers' bonus today chose the nation's prosperity as the battleground on which to open their fight for approximately $2,200,000,000.

Leading the bonus forces into the opening encounter of the legislative battle for immediate payment, Representative Wright Patman (D.), of Texas, declared before the House Ways and Means Committee, that it would provide the vehicle for the nation's return to prosperity.

Meanwhile the Treasury, Federal Reserve Board and Administration ranks generally planned a counter attack on the contention that payment at this time would constitute dangerous inflation, would threaten the entire credit structure of the nation, and provide to enemies of the dollar the sledge hammer they seek for driving it into the ground.

The veterans, Mr. Patman declared, are in need of this money, but they do not want it, and they are not entitled to it unless it will contribute to the general welfare of the country.

He then proceeded to build his entire argument on the ground that printing of the currency needed to pay the certificates, as provided in bills for the bonus, would stimulate circulation of money and furnish the machinery for resumption of trade activity.

Mr. Robert L. Owen, former Democratic Senator of Oklahoma, wartime chafrman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, followed Mr. Patman on the witness stand before the committee which will pass on the bonus legislation, with a further development of the same argument.

In long line, scheduled to come after, were many of the 180 members of Congress already pledged to immediate bonus payment, some of the 23 senators similarly pledged, and representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and other service organizations which have indorsed it.

Forces lined up in opposition include the American Legion, largest of veteran organizations, as well as men such as Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, who shoulder the actual responsibility for the preservation of the national credit and finances.

A majority of the Ways and Means Committee, including Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia, acting chairman, and Representative William C. Hawley of Oregon, ranking Republican member, are known to be opposed to the measure.

But they are faced with the certainty that if they fail to report out a bonus bill, its proponents will succeed in bringing it to the floor by petition to discharge the committee.

In view of this situation, it is being expected they will seek to draft a bill which will do as little harm as possible in preference to permitting bonus supporters to choose their own type of measure.

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WHITNEY SAYS SHORT SELLING HELPS MARKET

Says It Keeps It Liquid, and Lack of It Might Close Exchange

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11 — Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, before a crowded session of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today defended the "liquid market" which he declared had been maintained for the country, by his organization through continuance of short selling and asserted that a ban on such sales would close the stock exchange.

He denied all knowledge of an alleged "billion dollar bear raid," rumor of which is understood to have been responsible for the present surprise investigation and the subpoena sent Friday to Mr. Whitney.

Before an audience that took every available chair and every inch of standing room in the large committee chamber, Mr. Whitney carried on a series of disconnected colloquies with members of the committee, with subjects ranking all the way from short selling to definitions of financial terms. The two high lights of the morning session seemed to be Mr. Whitney's brief defense of short sales and his denial of knowledge of a "bear raid," which senators privately admitted they had been informed was to have occurred last Saturday.

Kept Telegram Secret

An air of mystery surrounded the proceedings when Senator John J. Blaine (R.) of Wisconsin unsuccessfully sought to have read into the record the telegram from Senator Frederic C. Walcott (R.) of Connecticut requiring Mr. Whitney to testify.

Mr. Walcott was obviously reluctant to have the message read. It developed that some members of the committee had not seen it, and it was indicated that it referred to the alleged "bear raid." Before the message was made public, Senator Peter Norbeck (R.) of South Dakota, chairman, ruled a vote would have to be taken on the matter behind closed doors.

The session was otherwise marked by heckling from Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R.) of Iowa, who at-

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Il Duce Believed Putting League On Trial Period

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, April 11—In Italian political and diplomatic circles there is considerable speculation as to the exact meaning of the announcement Saturday that the Fascist Grand Council reserves the right to examine in its October session the problem of relations of Fascist Italy with the League of Nations.

The suggestion made in some quarters that Italy is dissatisfied with the general policy and present methods of procedure followed by the League, and is contemplating withdrawal, is regarded as without serious foundation. Italy, of course, has never been a too enthusiastic supporter of the League, and although in the past few years its attitude has been friendlier, it still considers the League is not serving the purpose for which it was formed.

An indirect proof of Italy's intention to remain an active member of the League is given by the Grand Council in the same resolution, when it was stated that Italy favors revision of the peace treaties "within the framework of the League," as provided by Article 19 of the Covenant.

The attitude of the Grand Council, which is also that of the Italian Government, is therefore interpreted as a friendly warning to the League to change its present vacillating policy and to face the manifold problems confronting it in the spirit of the Covenant and other successive diplomatic instruments.

Hitherto the League, so runs the Fascist argument, has merely appointed commission after commission to solve problems submitted to it and has sponsored numerous international conferences for the same object without ever arriving at any practical result. Italy feels it can no longer remain silent and passive in the face of increasing weakness of the League to settle the world's most urgent problems.

If within the next six months, that is to say, by conclusion of the Disarmament Conference, the world has not received some tangible proof of the League's usefulness, then Italy will reconsider the problem of its own relations with Geneva.

Venizelos Clears Royalists Hurdle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

Athens, April 11

THE decisive victory of Admiral Miaoulis, Government candidate in the municipal election at Piræus, port of Athens, yesterday, is regarded as marking failure of the Royalist campaign to force Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier, to resign.

News of the result was awaited with intense eagerness throughout the country. It was looked on as a trial of strength between the Royalists and Republicans. Since March 1, when the Venizelist candidate failed to obtain an absolute majority, the Royalists have been sparing no effort to get their man elected.

Communists polled fewer votes than at previous elections. More women exercised the right of suffrage than formerly.

Reich Reëlects Hindenburg By Wide Margin

Leads Hitler, Candidate of National Socialists, by 6,000,000 Votes

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 11—Germany returned the venerable Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg to the Presidency yesterday at an election from which both sides can claim a considerable measure of victory.

The Field Marshal, who at yesterday's second balloting required only a plurality, was swept into office by an absolute majority drawn from the middle and conservative Left parties who desire to uphold the republican form of government.

Herr Adolf Hitler, leader of the National Socialists, was decisively defeated but increased his vote heavily compared with the preliminary balloting on March 13.

The Communists suffered unexpected reversals. Their candidate, Herr Ernst Thaelmann, lost heavily in practically every district. The vote follows compared with March 13:

Von Hindenburg 19,359,642, a gain of 716,000.

Hitler 13,417,460, an increase of 2,079,000.

Thaelmann 3,706,380, a loss of 1,729,000.

Lines Sharply Drawn

The election issue was sharply drawn. Herr Hitler on the one hand was pledged to overthrow the parliamentary régime and establish virtual dictatorship of the "Third Reich." President von Hindenburg represents a fusion of the middle parties and the Social Democratic Party opposed to Herr Hitler and Fascism. The Hindenburg victory expresses the desire of the majority of the voters to safeguard the Republic. The Hindenburg total includes many opposed to the Bruening Cabinet but who do not wish to endanger the present form of government or who supported the Field Marshal due to his tremendous personal popularity.

Herr Hitler's gain of 2,000,000 is said to be due to two factors: First, support of a large number of voters who had no alternative but Herr Hitler following withdrawal of Herr Theodor Duesterberg, Nationalist candidate, who received 2,500,000 votes March 13 in the preliminary election. Secondly, it is said that many Communists who were disappointed in Herr Thaelmann's poor showing on March 13 swung to Herr Hitler.

Whether the gain for Herr Hitler is permanent cannot be determined until after the Prussian election, April 24. At that time all the parties will have candidates, whereas at yesterday's election Herr Hitler was the only candidate of those who vote neither moderate nor Communist.

Hitler Speeches Gain Votes

It is significant, however, that the Hitler Fascists show no signs of disappointment over the result of the Hitler failure to make the promised showing of March 13 when Field Marshal von Hindenburg narrowly missed the absolute majority required for election on the first ballot. Herr Hitler yesterday showed a gain wherever he spoke during the campaign. He defeated President von Hindenburg in six districts, including Merseburg, a German industrial district; Thuringia, Schleswig-Holstein, and the important textile sections of Chemnitz and Zwickau.

President von Hindenburg on the other hand carried 20 out of 35 election districts with an absolute majority.

Ancient Site of Buried City in Arabia Found in Desert by British Explorer

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 11 — Successful crossing of the vast stretches of the waterless Arabian desert—Rub Al Khali—and discovery of the ancient site of the buried city of Wabar by the British explorer, Mr. St. John Philby, was announced here in a message from Mecca where he has just arrived with a travel-worn camel convoy.

Mr. Philby followed a route nearly twice as long as that originally intended and spent two months in the sandy waste without the usual relays of fresh camels. His fine achievement follows quickly on the heels of Capt. Bertram Thomas who crossed Rub Al Khali a year ago.

Mr. Philby left his headquarters at Jedda on the Red Sea for Rayad last November. From Rayad he traveled 200 miles in an easterly direction across Little Nefud to Hofuf in the Hasa district on the Persian Gulf. From this point he began in January the journey to Mecca.

Further news of Mr. Philby's discovery of Wabar or Ubar—the sand-buried capital of the legendary people of Ad—is eagerly awaited by archæologists here. Captain Thomas during his journey last year, was shown an ancient and disused caravan road which his Arab companions called "the road to Ubar." It is in the sand dunes of Shuait that Mr. Philby has now located this lost city.

U. S. BACKS BAN ON GAS AND TANKS

America Rouses Geneva Arms Parley With Plan for Drastic Cut

AIM TO CURTAIL OFFENSE WEAPONS

Heavy Mobile Guns to Be Sacrificed in Gibson Proposal

Disarmament Diary

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Radio from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, April 11—Concrete and already widely supported proposals for taking aggression out of warfare by destroying aggressive arms were today made in a speech by Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, American delegate, at the reopening of the Disarmament Conference here.

The News

America's vigorous position—and Mr Gibson's speech is a mere prelude to the activities of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, when he arrives at the end of the week—roused the Conference from what Mr. Arthur Henderson the chairman, today called the unavoidable groping of its earlier session. Time for firm and forthright action has indeed come, and the American Government clearly seeks to give the meeting leadership.

Its Significance

Specifically, the United States favors abolition of heavy artillery tanks and the use of gas in war, making no mention of other weapons sometimes called aggressive such as battleships, military aviation —particularly bombers and aircraft carriers—and submarines. But Mr. Gibson guarded against criticism by announcing that certain weapons might be tackled after the first three have been abolished.

If Washington is prepared to carry out the theory of banning aggression into all fields of armament, and will equally push reduction of the remaining arms, it is undeniable that today's proposals assume the highest importance. Abolition of aggressive arms emerged in the conference's earlier sessions as steps upon which most powers are agreed. It was the most facile method of obtaining success at the present meeting. The Italians and Germans strongly favor the idea, though each wishes equalization of Versailles treaty obligations as well. Britain is a strong partisan of the plan and most of the small powers favor it. France already would relinquish national control of such arms by its international army scheme.

Gibson's Speech Starts Drastic New Proposals At Geneva Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11—In the course of his address at the disarmament conference, Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, the United States delegate, said:

"The plan I shall have the honor to submit to you . . . is in no sense contradictory to or exclusive of any other reasonable plan for the achievement of security.

"Basically, the demand for security is founded on fear of invasion. It may well be asked why this feeling should be more acute today than in times past. I think the answer is rather simple. Before technical progress had reached its present proportions there was a certain inherent superiority in defense. A country that put its faith in frontier fortifications was able to hold up armies of invasion at least until its defense forces could be mobilized and brought into action.

"Within the last generation, however, certain new weapons have been developed to a point where frontier defenses no longer constitute an adequate safeguard against invasion. . . . Furthermore, since that time there has been a series of technical developments toward the mechanization of attack which will further reduce the value of frontier defenses. A new war would see frontier fortifications rapidly demolished by heavy mobile artillery. Trench defenses with their barbed wire entanglements would be effectively demolished by tanks.

"It seems clear that it is this knowledge that frontier defenses are powerless to resist any attack of the sort indicated which gives rise to the feeling of insecurity not only on the part of governments, but what is far more serious, on the part of civil population. It is the feeling of inadequacy of the defensive force which gives rise to the insistent demand on the part of the peoples for the accumulation of military stores, the increase of armies and of military budgets; we might as well face the facts that unless and until this genuine apprehension can be allayed there is little hope of achievement here.

"I repeat the feeling of insecurity rests on fear of invasion. Fear of invasion is based on the existence of peculiarly aggressive weapons in land warfare, tanks, heavy mobile artillery and the use of gas. The feeling of security will not be restored until we restore to defense the superiority over aggression which it enjoyed in former times. The only way to restore such superiority is to do away with the weapons which I have just mentioned."

BUTLER APPEALS FOR PUBLIC AID IN WORLD PEACE

Carnegie Annual Report Decries Impediments to Trade Flow

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—A call to public opinion to enlist in the campaign to straighten out kinks in world affairs, and to insure peace and well-being everywhere, is contained in the 1931 report of the division of intercourse and education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, made public by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the endowment and director of the division, today.

It charges that the causes of the international situation during the period under review are to be found in the accumulation of the major portions of the world's stock of free gold at two centers, in the raising and stiffening of tariff barriers in every direction and in "the cries for a return to prosperity while insisting on the perpetuation of conditions that make prosperity wholly impossible."

The report deprecates the arming which it sees among the nations, and, referring to the Far Eastern situation, declares that Japan has "so acted as to forfeit public confidence and esteem."

"Let it be proclaimed from the housetops that every government and every people which seeks for security through arms is the unwitting enemy of the world's progress; that every government and every people which seeks prosperity through isolation and through multiplied restrictions on trade is prosperity's greatest obstacle, and that every government and every people which resists and resents international coöperation to deal with the constant and worldwide problems of mankind is not patriotic, but its own nation's most treacherous and most persistent foe," it declares.

Referring to "the brighter and more fortunate happenings during 1931," the report stresses "the high patriotism" of the British people in "subordinating partisanship," thus setting "an example for peoples other than British to follow." It views governmental action and public opinion in Italy as "uniformly constructive and forward-looking" and declares that the Balkan States "are giving evidence of a new power and desire to take measures together for the betterment of their economic, social and political relations."

"Holland, Switzerland and the Scandinavian people have remained calm, judicious and wholly coöperative," it continues. "Austria, Germany and Hungary, confronted with economic, social and political problems of the first magnitude, have produced men of high character, large intelligence and exceptional capacity to lead them in trying to solve problems which are in and by themselves well-nigh insoluble."

Britain Stands Firm On Irish Pact Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that the friendly relations between the people of the United Kingdom and the Irish Free State should continue. But in their view those relations cannot but be impaired by any failure in the complete fulfillment of obligations deliberately undertaken."

Mr. de Valera's dispatch claims that the oath is a "matter of purely domestic concern," and that its abolition is required for the peace, order and good government of the state." Mr. de Valera also says his Government intends to introduce immediately on the reassembly of Parliament a bill to remove it. Regarding land annuities, he denies the British contention that there has been a "formal and explicit undertaking" to pay these charges, but declares any just and lawful claims will be duly honored. Concluding, Mr. de Valera asserts that friendly relations have been "interfered with by attempts of one country to dominate the other."

Irish Free State Seeks Friendship on Terms Of Absolute Equality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, April 11—The Irish Free State wishes to establish "relations of real friendship with England but they must be relations of absolute equality," declared Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council, reiterating his intention to abolish the oath of allegiance, speaking to a crowded meeting at Ennis in County Clare yesterday.

Mr. Eamon de Valera was escorted to the platform by a guard of honor of old Irish Republicans, that is men who fought against Britain 12 years ago and not necessarily in the Irish Republican army today. He insisted that the election result showed the people of the Free State "emphatically" approved abolition of the oath of allegiance.

"Is it the affair of the British Government what conditions are required of our T. D. S.?" (This is the abbreviation for members of Parliament). "Ireland," he continued, "isn't a British colony. It is one of the oldest nations in the world. Its right to freedom rests on this fact, not as in the case of British dominions on a British statute. Frank and final acknowledgement of that right is the one basis on which real and permanent agreement between the two countries can be secured."

Mr. de Valera also repeated his refusal to continue paying the land annuities to Britain. Any claim Britain might have had to these payments, he said, "was deliberately renounced by the British Parliament in 1920." They are now the "absolute property of the Irish Free State." "If Britain produces any evidence to the contrary we will consider it."

On the question of tariffs Mr. de Valera declared his intention to "bring to an end an economic policy which provides work for foreigners when there are tens of thousands of men without means of earning a livelihood."

The Deluge

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

FIRM DRY LAW STAND BY HOOVER FORECAST

President Hoover will not weaken in his dry stand, Mr. Clinton N. Howard, chairman of the National United Committee for Law Enforcement, told a union church meeting in Quincy and a union service at Needham, yesterday. The President "would rather be right than be reelected" on a wet platform, he declared.

"Having put his hands to the prohibition plow," Mr. Howard said, "he will not look back if the presidency is handed him on a platter. . . . He will stand by prohibition as an 'experiment noble in purpose' until the people of this country recognize that a constitutional mandate is not to be recalled at the command of those who have refused to obey it, and have exalted appetite, avarice, and ambition above the law of the land."

WEATHER

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with occasional rain tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds.

Maine: Cloudy followed by rain tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

All Other New England States: Rain tonight and Tuesday; not much chance in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh east winds, increasing over north portion, and strong east winds over south portion; weather overcast with rain tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Possibly showers beginning of week in New England, showers again about Wednesday, and possibly again toward end of week; moderate temperatures early part of week, colder Wednesday or Thursday, warmer toward end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	44	Montreal	42	52
Bismarck	32	56	Nantucket	42	46
Boston	41	49	New Orleans	52	76
Buffalo	42	48	New York	42	42
Calgary	42	60	Norfolk, Va.	52	52
Charleston	66	70	North Platte	28	52
Chicago	42	44	Philadephia	42	48
Cincinnati	44	46	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	92
Denver	34	52	Pittsburgh	44	54
Eastport, Me.	38	50	Portland, Me.	40	56
Hatteras	60	62	Raleigh	50	60
Honolulu, T. H.	70	70	St. Louis	46	56
Tp.m. April 10			St. Paul	36	54
Helena, Mont.	36	64	Salt Lake City	44	62
Huron, S. D.	34	52	San Francisco	50	80
Jacksonville	64	76	Santa Fe, N.M.	30	56
Kansas City	38	56	Seattle	48	60
Key West	76	84	Tampa	68	76
Los Angeles	52	92	Washington	42	46
Memphis	52	66	Wichita, Kan.	33	46
Miami, Fla.	72	80	Williston, N.D.	28	58

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 11. B—Maximum April 10.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 2:52 p. m., Tuesday 3 a. m. Height of tides 8 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:50 p. m.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

SATURDAY

Mrs. Mabel Montross, Kingston, N. Y.
Robert Montross, Kingston, N. Y.
Mrs. T. W. Sprague, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Miss Gladwys I. Johnson, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Miss Frances Wendel, Lynbrook, N. Y.
Robert Schaye, DeKalb, Ill.
Mrs. Clara B. Strickland, Middletown, Conn.
Elizabeth Mayer, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Emilie Smith, Boston, Mass.
Isabel Fowler, West Roxbury, Mass.
Martha L. Fowler, West Roxbury, Mass.
Glenna L. Fowler, Brookline Mass.
Barbara Webber, Brookline, Mass.
C. E. Redfield, Chicago, Ill.
Agnes Johansen, West Roxbury, Mass.

SUNDAY

Mrs. W. F. Letford, Palmyra, N. J.
Harold Johnson, Boston, Mass.
Velma Lyon Emerson, Wollaston, Mass.

ADVERTISING AGENTS MERGE

The Porter Corporation and the Charles W. Hoyt Company, Inc., Boston and New York advertising agencies, have merged with headquarters at 11 East Thirty-sixth Street in New York, it has been announced. Mr. George N. Merritt, general manager of the former organization, becomes vice-president and manager of the Boston office of the latter company. Officials say the new arrangement enables the companies to offer to New England advertising an improved service with close and constant contact.

Whitney Says Shorts Keep Market Liquid

(Continued from Page 1)

tacked Wall Street and the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. in general for the stock market deflation.

It was Frederick Steiwer (R.) of Oregon who asked Mr. Whitney what advantage a "liquid market" gives to an investor after witness had declared short selling kept the market liquid.

Might Close Market

"It gives the investor an opportunity to sell," Mr. Whitney answered quickly. "Literally millions of people in this depression have been buying securities and putting them in their boxes. There are today between $5,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000 in loans held by banks on collateral security dealt in by the New York Exchange. If the exchange were closed, as I believe it would be by prohibition of short selling, they would have no market for these securities."

The throng at the hearing was obviously assembled by the expectation that something sensational might develop in regard to the alleged "bear raid" of last week. Mr. Whitney branded the "exaggerations in regard to it," as "purely ridiculous." He promised to give every possible assistance to the committee in determining the short interest in the market last week, and said that names of those making short sales in the specified period would probably be available Friday.

Mr. Whitney defended the efficacy of the stock exchange's measures to stop bear raids, and to prevent fictitious sales. He denied that the rules of the exchange against such raids were being violated.

Mr. Whitney agreed at one point that the public had been led on, in its speculation, by the utterances of high-powered political salesmen." He deplored the public's failure to examine stocks more carefully before investing.

Think Confidence Lacking

Uncertainty and a lack of confidence are believed here to be the chief barriers preventing any upward trend. Not only have these two factors had an effect on domestic industry and business, but they are viewed also as playing an important part in influencing foreign attitudes toward this country.

The fact that on Friday and Saturday $10,900,000 in gold was shipped from New York for France and the additional fact that the currency of six European countries is quoted above par in New York has caused a general uneasiness here, and is taken as a reflection of European apprehensions of this country's immediate future.

There are some officials, both in Congress and in the Administration, who profess to be convinced that there is no sound reason for the financial developments of the last few days. The view prevails in many minds in Congress that the New York Stock Exchange is being manipulated by traders who wish to impress Congress with the undesirability of the proposed tax on stock transfers, the increased income taxes and the subjecting of corporation dividends to the normal income tax. It was this belief which largely inspired the launching of the stock market investigation.

Although the French deny it, there is also a widespread belief here that foreign interests, particularly the French, have launched a campaign to discredit the dollar. This, however, is denied by the State Department.

Music

Handel & Haydn Society

At its spring concert in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, the venerable Handel and Haydn Society entered upon new paths by including in its program three works then heard for the first time in Boston: Friedemann Bach's "Lasset uns ablegen die Werke der Finsternis," Szymanowski's "Stabat Mater" and Kaminski's "Magnificat." The other numbers were Ippolitoff-Ivanoff's "Bless the Lord, O My Soul;" Franz Joseph Schütky's "Send Forth Thy Spirit;" the arias, "In Distant Land" and "Elsa's Dream," from "Lohengrin," and the final scene of "Meistersinger." The soloists were Mmes. Jeanne Dusseau and Merle Alcock and Messrs. Paul Althouse and Frederick Baer. The orchestra was the People's Symphony.

Great credit is due to Mr. Thompson Stone and the society for thus imparting fresh interest to the proceedings of this ancient organization; more credit than was accorded by the Boston musical public, for the audience, though large, was not so large as those which flock to hear "The Messiah" repeated. Nor was the virtue of the undertaking entirely in the intention; for the performance was for the most part admirable. Mr. Stone has grown in authority as conductor and though his instrumental forces were not always adequate he secured some fine effects from his chorus.

Of the novelties, the Bach item was a typical exercise in the manner of the composer's father. Kaminski's "Magnificat" is an eclectic product, very German, which utilizes the methods of his predecessors. It is far more a "national" product than Szymanowski's contribution, which proved to be the most interesting and original of the three novelties, with its modal idiom and its spare orchestration—a very impressive work. The Ippolitoff-Ivanoff and Schütky items, sung a cappella, are conventional. Let us hope that Mr. Stone will continue with his musical adventures, and that the public will give him better support.

L. A. S.

Greta Milos

Saturday afternoon in Jordan Hall, Mme. Greta Milos, soprano, sang a program which compassed a group of Italian songs, one of French, two groups of German and two of English. Miss Gladys Miller supplied tactful pianoforte accompaniments.

Mme. Milos's choice of an early Italian group (Mozart, Caccini and Scarlatti) was unfortunate, since her talents at this time do not allow her to give a wholly satisfying performance of music which demands both expert technique and no inconsiderable polish in interpretation. Mme. Milos revealed a naturally melodious voice of good range, but the scale at present is uneven in quality, which proved a serious handicap in songs demanding dramatic fervor, such as "Die Lorelei" by Liszt, for instance; nor does one feel that Mme. Milos discovers the entire significance of songs such as "J'ai pleuré en rêve" by Huë or "L'heure silencieuse" by Staub. The "Wanderer's Nachtlied" by Schubert, however, Mme. Milos sang very well indeed, although the demanded repetition of the song was not so conspicuously successful.

Unfortunate mannerisms marred the singer's performance of those songs naïve in content, such as "Oh dear! What can the matter be?" arranged by Bax, and "The Violet," which was given as an encore. As the program progressed, one became aware that Mme. Milos now feels more at ease in songs such as those by Frank St. Leger which comprised the closing group, for on occasion she offers evidence of no little talent for musical portraiture. A small auudience was friendly.

G. M. S.

Democratic Women Put Dry Candidate As Price on Votes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11—A conference of the officers and executive committee of the National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League has been called by the president, Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, of Maryland, this week, for the purpose of requesting the Democratic Party leaders to name as their candidate a constitutional Democrat with a dry platform.

The members of this organization made a similar request in 1928, and when their request was ignored, they refused to support the Democratic nominee. They are now meeting to formulate their plans for carrying out their wishes in 1932.

After the adjournment of the league's session, the members will participate in the prohibition fair which is being sponsored by the National Women's Committee for Law Enforcement, of which they are members.

The following are officers of the League: President, Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, Maryland; first vice-president; Mrs. Clement L. Shaver, West Virginia; second vice-president, Mrs. Katharine Waugh McCulloch, Illinois; third vice-president, Miss Harriet H. Sedgwick, New York; fourth vice-president, Mrs. John C. Urquhart, California, fifth vice-president, Dr. Jennie M. Calfas, Nebraska; secretary, Miss Maude Saunders, Virginia; treasurer, Mrs. Edward Thurman Smith, Missouri; chaplain, Mrs. J. O. Ross, Texas.

FINNISH WOMEN GIVE NEW YORK PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11 — Finnish women living in New York City gave a benefit entertainment Thursday for the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, the first in a series to be sponsored by foreign groups whose native countries are included in the membership of the organization.

Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, president of the international, brought news of the Finnish club which will be hostess to the annual good will tour of the United States Federation this summer.

Camping Joys to Be Shown At Exposition in New York

Log Cabin, Woods, Running Brook to Bear Out Reasons Why College Has Course in Camp Direction

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—Camping, which Dr. Charles W. Eliot, who was president of Harvard University once characterized as America's most notable contribution to education, is preparing to unfurl its panorama of pageantry and outdoor life and to extend the borders of its domain by winning to its banner thousands of persons who are still unacquainted with its joys and advantages.

The vanguard of camping enthusiasts has marched steadily forward. Camping has won thousands of adherents who care not at all for its educational merits, but only for the fun of its contacts with the earth, the woods, with other campers and with wild creatures in the great outdoors.

So seriously have its devotees gone about this business of camping that a large university recently placed camp directorships in the class of the professions by inaugurating a four-year course in organized camping, with a Bachelor of Science degree, and two years of postgraduate work leading to a Master's degree. The wide range of subjects included in the course indicates the field of varied interests which are opened to the camper. They include elementary sciences, geology, physiography, nature study, forestry, botany, biology and zoology.

But even with these impressive evidences of growing prestige, enthusiasts believe that the surface of popular interest in camping has hardly been scratched. The Camp Directors Association, with its membership gradually becoming widely representative of the whole camping movement in this country, is preparing to put on an exposition which will show parents who know nothing whatever about camp administration that camping may be an educational factor in the experience of their children.

The exposition, which is being sponsored by the New York section of the association, will open on the roof of the Pennsylvania Hotel on April 14 and continue for three days.

Mr. Daniel Carter Beard, veteran camper and leader of activities for boys, will be the central figure of various features on the opening day. Boy and girl campers will take part in a pageant depicting scenes of early settlements in New England and Virginia and of pioneer parties pushing westward across the prairie lands to the Pacific coast. Myles Standish, John and Priscilla Alden, John Smith and Pocahontas, Daniel Boone, Sam Kenton and Kit Carson will be among the pioneer figures portrayed. The succession of scenes will come down to the days of the last scouts in the West, of whom "Dan" Beard is one of the few remaining. A testimonial banquet to Mr. Beard will close the exposition.

A large model encampment with a lake 60 feet long and 40 feet wide fed by a brook that winds along under two bridges, by a four-room log cabin, an Indian tepee, a typical wilderness shelter built by young campers when caught by a storm in the woods, and similar features of camp life, will be among the chief exhibits. The shelter is built of saplings and floored with "browse," or conifer leaves.

A group of scouts will show how they build a bridge over a river without nails, using only material found in the woods. Girls and boys will take part in folk dances in costume. More than 800 children from the metropolitan area will take part in the exercises. There will be about 50 educational exhibits and prominent lecturers will speak on various phases of camping.

The officers of the New York section of the Camp Directors Association include Mr. Wallace Greene Arnolds, president; Miss Elizabeth D. Embler, vice-president; Miss Ruth H. Welch, secretary-treasurer; Mr. Ben Solomon, exposition director, and Maj. Raymond F. Purcell, general chairman of committees.

Animal Posters Made by Children

School children from all parts of Massachusetts are flooding the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with posters, illustrating kindness to animals, to be entered in the statewide contest being conducted by the society in connection with the national "Be Kind to Animals Week," April 18-23. Dr. Francis H. Rowley, in his monthly report, said that nearly 5000 posters have been received.

The society has distributed nearly 10,000 copies of a new 12-page pamphlet on "Humane Exercises," containing a special program for use in elementary schools on Humane Day. More than 1000 copies of a new lithographic poster picturing a boy feeding a dog and reading "Be Kind to Animals," have been distributed.

Two thousand new members enrolled in the Jack London Club, according to Dr. Rowley, and reports of 931 new Bands of Mercy were received by the American Humane Education Society. The bands, organized by the Parent-American Society, now total 186,996.

LEVIATHAN SOON TO BE DRY-DOCKED

Leviathan, queen of the American merchant marine, is being prepared for resumption of transatlantic service, which includes a complete overhauling and redecorating. The big vessel is now at New York and is due to reach Boston April 18, to enter the United States Navy dry dock at South Boston for several days, during which the underwater section of the hull will be thoroughly scraped, cleaned and painted, and propellers drawn and inspected.

Officials of the Roosevelt Steamship Company, which acts as general agent for the United States Lines, announce that the vessel is due to return to New York in time to sail for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen, April 26, on its first transatlantic voyage of the season. Capt. A. B. Randall again will be in command. Mr. James G. Summitt, purser, known to thousands of ocean travelers, also will be at his usual post.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: First in Hewett lectures on "Christianity and Economics": "The Modern Distinction between Religion, Politics and Economics: its Advantages and its Dangers," by Dr. Alexander Dunlop Lindsay, Master of Baliol College, Oxford, England; Episcopal Theological School, 39 Brattle Street, 8 (open to public). Concert by Harvard Alumni Orchestra (Pierian Sodality Alumni), Mr. Jaques Hoffman, conducting, Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, 8:15 (open to public).

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church; Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, 8.

Brookline Bird Club: Program of imitations of bird calls by Mr. Charles Crawford Gorst, lecture hall, Boston Public Library, Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Junior Typographical Union: Annual dance, Music Box, Huntington Avenue, evening.

Joint meeting, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, and American Association of Social Workers, discussion on "The Social Worker and the Civil Service Commission," Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 6:15.

Oil Burner Show, auspices American Oil Burner Association, Mechanics Building, 7 to 10:30, through Saturday.

Mass meeting in connection with Boston's job-finding campaign, speaking program, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Marian Anderson, contralto, 8:15.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Hay Fever," 8:30.
Opera House—"The New Moon," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Ringer," 8:20.
Hollis Street—"Whiteheaded Boy" and "Kathleen-ni-Houlihan," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Michael and Mary," film, continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Afternoon reception to actors and actresses playing in Boston theaters, Charlotte Cushman Club, Inc., 1 Marlborough Street, 4 to 6.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Final meeting in Amy Lowell poetry series, reading and discussion of verse written by members of group by Mr. Hughes Mearns, author of "Creative Youth," Perkins Hall, 4.

English-Speaking Union: Final afternoon gathering of current season, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Lindsay of England and Scotland, guests, 33 Commonwealth Avenue, afternoon.

Oil burner show, auspices American Oil Burner Association, Mechanics Building, 1:30 to 10:30 p. m., through Saturday.

Boston Music Lovers' Association: Concert, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30.

New England Road Builders' Association: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 2.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Luncheon meeting, motion picture of development of the airplane, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Final concert in series benefit New England Home for Crippled Children, Hotel Vendome, 11.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Presentation of play auspices Dramatic Department, Loring-Greenough House, 2:30.

Charity bridge, Miss Hersey's School Association, Junior League headquarters, Zero Marlborough Street, 2.

Professional Women's Club: Reception to visiting presidents and entertainment program, Hotel Statler, 2.

Women's Republican Club: Lecture, "Is Communism a Real Menace?" by Dr. Herbert Spencer Johnson, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Rummage sale, benefit South End Day Nursery, Smith Hall, 1095 Tremont Street, 10 to 6.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "Bird Homes," 11 and 2:30; "Our Pacific Possessions," 12; meeting, class in observation recorded through drawing, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Monday from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. French textile ornament: paintings by contemporary Canadian artists, opening April 9; Daumier lithographs. Paintings by Shohaku.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Sixteenth Century book illustrations. Degas and other French draughtsmen of the Nineteenth Century. Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century prints and drawings. Drawings and water colors by Turner. Through May 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Land birds of North America in naturalistic settings with backgrounds done in pastel shades. Water birds of North America in marshland and rocky shore scenes. "Life in a Rock Tide Pool," depicting sea life along New England coast. Ancient Egyptian exhibit, which includes tear bottles, libation cups, Ushabti figures and bird and animal mummies.

Boston Public Library—Paintings of New England by C. H. Richert, Robert Strong Woodward and her Winslow Court. Treasure Room: Exhibit of Washingtoniana. To be continued indefinitely.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Business Men's Art Club of Boston annual exhibition, Through April 23.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—The Derrydale Prints of American Sport. Through month of April.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of New England gardens and doorways, by Abbott Graves. Through April 16.

Boston Society of Arts and Crafts—Loan exhibition of old and modern prints and examples of printing art. Through April 14.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—"Spring Flower Show" of water colors and pastels of flowers.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Oils and water colors by Margarett Sargent McKean. Paintings, etchings and drawings by Frederick G. Hall. Through April 13.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Japanese triptych prints. Etchings of aircraft by Wayne Davis. Through month of April.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Holbein prints.

The Barn, 40 Joy Street—Water colors by John Albert Pike. Through April 17.

Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Arlington Street—American, English and French etchings.

Soberves Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Printings by Grave Collier. Through April 16.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue—Modern architecture and interiors.

Treasure House, 215 Newbury Street—Decorative water colors by John D. Aiken. Through April 16.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Oil paintings by Louise L. Apthorp and Genevieve Thomas.

Book Shop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street.—Lithographs of animals by Zhenya.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street.—Paintings by Catherine P. Richardson.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—"Master Painters of the Past," a loan exhibition by members of the St. Botolph Club. Opening Tuesday, April 12.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Henry Hammond Ahl. Through April 23.

Jordan Marsh Company, Jordan Marsh Annex—Exhibition of Contemporary American Art.

Barker Studio, 220 Stuart Street—Oils and pen and ink by James Macdonald. Water colors by Richard Whorf.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—An exhibition of oils, water colors and miniatures by Lawrence E. Kupferman, Ray Weiss and Minna Weiss Zellner.

Casson Art Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Paintings by Emile Gruppe.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Etchings by Helen Wills.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Portraits in oil by Elisa Sullo.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Photography by Camera Associates of Boston City Club.

Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Winter photographs by members.

Child-Walker Galleries, 234 Beacon Street—Exhibition of first principles in the arts with wood, metal and paper. Opening Tuesday, April 12.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by Matisse, Degas, Monet, Braque, Sisley, Utrillo, Modigliani, Segonzac, Cassatt and Derain. Through April 23.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, 230 Fenway Street—Out-of-class work by students. Through April 25.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months $4.50, three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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THE BEST TAXI SERVICE is now available at the lowest rates in Boston!
WHEN YOU CALL KENMORE 7000, you are getting most economically a service in which you, your wife and children will be safe—a service rendered by skilled, courteous drivers, fully uniformed and fully responsible in a moral and financial way.
SUBURBAN PATRONS may call UNIversity or REGent 7000 to eliminate extra intown telephone charge.
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Don't Take a Chance—Take a Checker
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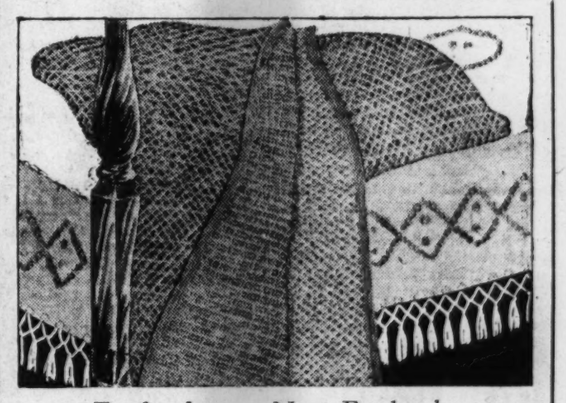

England gave New England the idea for these
CELLULAR WOVEN THROWS
These 60x72 Pure Wool Aerated Weave Throws by Esmond are an exact copy of hand woven throws made in England and selling at $30 or $40. Colors are Cedar, Orchid, Gold, Rose, Blue, Green, Apricot, and White
$7.50
Stylish, Comfortable—Exclusive with Whitney's
T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY
TEMPLE PLACE *and* WEST STREET
BOSTON

HEAD OF REICH RETAINS POWER BY 'AM READY'

Laconic Phrase Explains von Hindenburg's Hold on Public Favor

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The motto in the little frame on Paul von Hindenburg's desk has turned yellow with age.

"Ora et labora," it reads. Pray and Work.

And today—looking back over more than fourscore active years, Paul von Hindenburg continues to observe its counsel. Germany has called him to its service again. His work—and his faith—go on.

President of the German Reich, his strength was needed by a republic faced with grave problems. Here is the man whom the nation called from retirement in 1914 to lead its armies. Here is the man whom it called from retirement in 1925 to lead it in the path of peace. Now, a nation searching for the road to stability calls again for his firm and guiding hand.

Each period of his service has seen the now venerable Field Marshal-President grow in stature. Unwittingly he expressed it himself during the heat of the political crisis last fall. He was maligned and attacked. But he did not give way to anger.

Towers Above Rivalries

"I hate no one," he declared. "Attacks on my person reach no higher than the heel of my boot."

No higher than the heel of his boot! An adequate picture of the way in which President von Hindenburg towers above the rivairies of the moment, above party strife and bickerings—at work for the Fatherland.

To understand him, one must recall that many who voted for him in 1925 expected him to restore a monarchy. They overlooked the inscription that stands over the mantel in his country home in Neudeck. "Loyalty is the marrow of honor." The Field Marshal kept his oath to the Republic. More than any single factor in Germany, he has been responsible for unity and calm.

His stalwart figure stood strongly behind his chancellors, strengthening their hands—Dr. Gustav Stresemann," returning Germany to a place of honor among the nations of the world; Dr. Heinrich Bruening, at work on the problems of economic and financial rehabilitation.

Scrutinizes All Documents

Yet this is not to class him as a figurehead. It is an open secret about the presidential palace—that unostentatious building on the Wilhelmstrasse, above which flies the red-bordered gold flag with its black Republican eagle — that documents submitted for the presidential signature are never signed until President von Hindenburg has carefully considered them. More often than not he has been known to brush aside drafts prepared for him to sign. Taking up the quill, which he still uses, he writes his own version, signing it in the same bold handwriting.

One of the first important acts of President von Hindenburg after his election on April 26, 1925, was the signing of the Locarno Pact on Nov. 28 of that year, cementing peace in western Europe and wiping out the old Franco-German feud over Alsace-Lorraine.

Under his presidency, Germany applied for membership in the League of Nations and became a member Sept. 3, 1926, receiving a seat on the League's Council. Thus Germany had won back its position among the nations of the world. It was under President von Hindenburg that Dr. Stresemann signed the Pact of Paris outlawing war. "He who knows war, wants peace," the Field Marshal had once said—knowing from both brilliant victory and defeat, the need of a nation to prosper by peaceful means.

Perhaps he gave the greatest proof of this when he signed the Young plan on March 11, 1930. Public feeling against this plan, stirred by a people's referendum organized by the Nationalists, was running high in many quarters. Many of his old friends opposed it. But President von Hindenburg understood its values. It lessened Germany's burden under the Dawes pact. It brought a temporary solution of a very difficult and dangerous situation. It led directly to the evacuation of the Rhineland on June 30, regarded by Dr. Stresemann as the preliminary condition for any successful continuation of German foreign political activity.

A week later on March 18, the Reich President also signed the German-Polish liquidation treaty putting an end to many petty squabbles keeping the two nations apart. It was a singular demonstration of his love of peace. For here the man who had saved East Prussia for Germany by his victory in the Battle of Tannenberg, now was easing relations with a country which the Germans believed cherished designs upon Prussian territory.

So aroused was public opinion in many quarters on this point that the President explained his signature publicly in a letter he sent to the Chancellor. With the evacuation of the Rhineland in the summer of 1930 a milestone in Germany's foreign political advance since the World War had been reached. There were no more foreign soldiers on German territory, the last control commissions were withdrawn.

Exchange of Visits

The fruit of this restoration of Germany's sovereignty and respected position among the nations was the series of friendly visits exchanged by German statesmen and former allied statesmen in the following summer. Thus under President von Hindenburg the German Chancellor and Foreign Minister visited Paris, London and Rome, not as vanquished but as guests of those countries and the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Arthur Henderson of Great Britain, M. Pierre Laval and M. Aristide Briand of France and Signor Dino Grandi of Italy, visited Berlin. It was the first time in the history of the German and French nations that a French Prime Minister should visit the German capital together with a French Foreign Minister.

If Dr. Stresemann had fought with President von Hindenburg for Germany's restoration to a leading position in international affairs, the Chancellor, Dr. Bruening, likewise assisted by President von Hindenburg, worked for the rescue of Germany in one of the worst economic storms the world has witnessed. Since no time was to be lost and since any attenuation of the measures deemed necessary had to be avoided, President von Hindenburg agreed to issue them in the form of emergency decrees as permitted under the Weimar Constitution.

Only once did Parliament balk. It forced the withdrawal of the first decree issued on July 16, 1930. But the President refused to allow the economic salvaging of Germany to suffer shipwreck on the rocks of party politics. He gave the Chancellor permission to dissolve the House. Since then Parliament has left all further decrees untouched and the Chancellor enjoys more authority than any of his predecessors.

Actions Took High Courage

More than 100 decrees have been issued by the President in the last two years at the request of Dr. Bruening and Dr. Herman Dietrich, Minister of Finance. They can be classified in three groups. The first purported to bring clarity into German finances. The Reich was freed from increasing contributions to the unemployment insurance, which rendered any stabilization of the budget impossible. Salaries of government officials, somewhat recklessly increased a few years ago, were reduced. Heavy taxes were introduced to put an end to continual borrowing.

The second series of emergency decrees last summer is regarded as saving Germany's economic structure from collapse, under threatened withdrawal of foreign money.

The banks were rescued and reorganized, the Reichsbank, fighting with its back to the wall, was helped by measures curtailing transactions in foreign exchange, joint stock companies were forced to give insight into their financial status, the bourse was closed for many months to prevent unrest from being carried into the people. At that time, the President sent an urgent appeal to President Hoover and a moratorium on reparations was arranged.

The third group of decrees comprised Germany's self-help action which was undertaken last fall when it was realized that no outside help was forthcoming. Under the guiding hand of the Chancellor, and with President von Hindenburg watching every step, Germany entered the gigantic experiment of artificially lowering its cost of production and cost of living. Everything was cut. The Reich's budget, the salaries of the government officials, the wages of the workmen, unemployment doles, war pensions, cartel and retail prices, rents and fares.

The readjustment of prices was completed in January of this year.

But even graver problems were ahead. The Chancellor issued his statement that resumption of reparations had become impossible. Economic stress reached new proportions. Domestic policies became complicated by divisions among parties and the increasing strength of the German Fascist movement, pledged to overthrow the existing régime and establish a "Third Reich."

Out of such conditions came the call again to President von Hindenburg, who had hoped, at last, to retire.

He replied as he did in 1914, to a telegram asking if he was ready to come out of retirement and take the field.

He answered simply:
"Am ready."

Germany Turns Again in Time of Stress to Unwavering Pilot

The Christian Science Monitor-© Man-Dephot-Berlin

PRESIDENT VON HINDENBURG WALKING IN GROUNDS OF PRESIDENTIAL PALACE WITH GRANDCHILDREN

ELECTIONS IN PORTO RICO

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 11 (AP)—Legislative and provincial elections were held in Porto Rico yesterday. The voting, in which 30,000 women participated, was orderly and without incident.

SUSPECT HELD IN LINDBERGH BABY SEARCH

Payment of $50,000 to Kidnapers Followed by Fresh Activities

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—Simultaneously with the announcement that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had indentified the persons to whom he paid $50,000 as the actual kidnapers of the baby, through a code in the ransom note left in the nursery on the night of March 1, it became known today that the police were holding in custody "a noted character" whom, they said, an informant had "definitely connected with the crime." After receiving the payment, Colonel Lindbergh said, the kidnapers had failed to leave Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr. at the place arranged in the negotiations.

The suspect, whose identity was carefully concealed, was apprehended in New York on Friday and was taken to Jersey City to be held pending investigation of his "story and alibi," according to an announcement made by Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, superintendent of the New Jersey State Police. He was not formally arrested, it was said, although he has been widely sought by the police since the kidnaping.

"This investigation," Colonel Schwarzkopf's announcement said, "caused a very considerable amount of work, involving investigation in Wertsville, Somerville, Long Branch, Atlantic Highlands, Philadelphia, Plattsburg, Staten Island, New York City, Montreal, Long Island, Newark, Jersey City and a number of farms in rural New Jersey."

In a later bulletin, Colonel Schwarzkopf said:

"Investigators returning today have reported a verification of further facts given to us in the story of the unnamed suspect referred to in earlier bulletins. It is expected that this check-up will be continued tomorrow, and upon its completion further details will be given."

The statement which revealed how Colonel Lindbergh had made sure that he was dealing with the kidnapers and was not the victim of a hoax was also issued from the police headquarters at Trenton, N. J.

"At the time the baby was kidnaped a ransom note demanding $50,000 was left in the nursery," the statement said. "For obvious reasons it was necessary to withhold all information concerning this ransom note. A means was offered in the ransom note of positive identification of the kidnapers thereafter.

"Subsequent notes received were identified by this means and at the time that the ransom was paid over the kidnapers used this same means to positively identify themselves as the ones who had carried off the baby.

"This is the only means by which Colonel Lindbergh can know for a fact that he is dealing with the kidnapers. It has been withheld and will be withheld by Colonel Lindbergh for future identifications."

Following Colonel Lindbergh's announcement on Saturday night that he had been tricked into paying ransom money to the kidnapers, who had then failed to return the baby to him, the Treasury Department made public the serial numbers of the $5, $10 and $20 bills paid to the abductors, requesting that wide publicity be given them.

Mr. John Curtis, one of the Norfolk (Va.) intermediaries, was reported to be very much concerned over the new and unexpected turn of affairs, although he declared that he and his associates were following a line of investigation which was entirely different from that which led to the $50,000 payment. He was still hopeful of renewing contact with the kidnapers' agent, it was said.

LONE SAILOR IN URUGUAY

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., April 11 (AP)—Señor Victor Dumas, the Spaniard who sailed across the Atlantic alone in a small boat, reached here Saturday on the way to Buenos Aires. He started last December from France and was delayed by bad weather at several points on the way.

BANKHEAD CASE NEARING END IN SENATE HEARING

Decision on Legality of Alabama Senatorial Election Due Soon

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11 — The contest over the right of Senator John H. Bankhead (D.) of Alabama to hold his seat has approached its final stages.

Counsel for Senator Bankhead had 2½ hours Saturday in which to refute before the Committee on Privileges and Elections the contention of counsel for Mr. J. Thomas Heflin, former occupant of the same seat, that Senator Bankhead was elected by fraudulent and corrupt methods both in the primaries and in the election itself.

Following presentation of the case for the defense, the committee will vote on whether to accept the previous recommendation of its subcommittee to declare the election illegal and Senator Bankhead's seat vacant. The vote in the full committee is expected to be a straight party vote as it was in the subcommittee.

The case would then go to the Senate where a vote against Senator Bankhead would have the effect of nullifying the 1930 vote and opening the way for a new election. Mr. Heflin's counsel, Mr. Horace Wilkinson, yesterday summed up the case for the prosecution maintaining that Senator Bankhead had been illegally nominated in the primaries. He surveyed the testimony presented to the subcommittee during its investigation into the ballot boxes, citing hundreds of alleged evidences of fraud. He said hundreds of boxes bore evidence of having been illegally opened, improperly filled and in many cases stuffed, and named two specific cases in which the voter testified to having voted for Mr. Heflin but whose ballot was marked for Senator Bankhead when the box was opened.

There were, he said, 497 boxes in which the ballots had never been handled by the election officials, 488 where the ballots were never even opened or counted on election night, 60 in which there were more ballots than legal voters in the precinct, 23 with phantom ballots and numerous other types of voting frauds.

Grapefruit

This is the season of the year when grapefruit are at their best.

1 box prepaid to you . . $5.00
½ box prepaid to you . . 2.75
(54s to 80s)

New reduced express rates make possible these bargain prices.

RIPE AND DELICIOUS, FRESH FROM TREE TO YOU.

1 box Oranges, prepaid $6.00
½ box Oranges, prepaid 3.25
(176s to 288s)

FORREST B. STONE
Maitland, Florida

"Nevaspred"

Showing elastic side-straps

Individually Adjustable

Takes care of the two most difficult points of a woman's figure—hips and diaphragm, also corrects hollow back. Madame Alston will gladly advise the correct foundation garment for your figure without charge or obligation to buy. *Call or write for booklet.*

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SALE! Umbrellas! $1.39

Regularly $1.95

Women's Silk Glorias in blue, brown, green, purple, red, black, black and white. 10-rib frames, smart handles.

Men's American Taffetas (cotton)—Black, 10-rib frames, good handles—Main Floor.

Mail and Phone Orders Free Delivery

Fancy Tablecloths
Cutwork Embroidery and Venice

$13.85

Size 70x90 inches

Size 70 x 108 inches . . $17.85
Napkins to match . . (dozen) 5.95

Lowest prices we've seen for cloths of such quality . . . fine white linen . . . with delicate embroidery and cutwork . . . gracefully inset motifs of Venice . . . charmingly bordered with hand made filet lace . . . remarkably lovely.

Mail and telephone orders filled by Personal Service

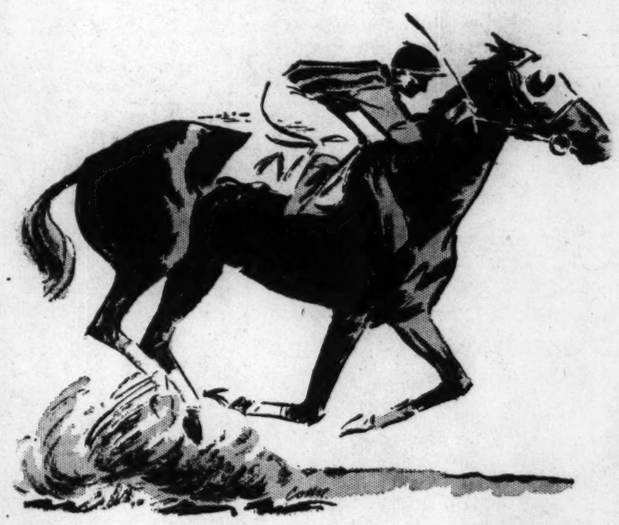
WANAMAKER'S—THOROUGHFARE, STREET FLOOR, NORTH BUILDING

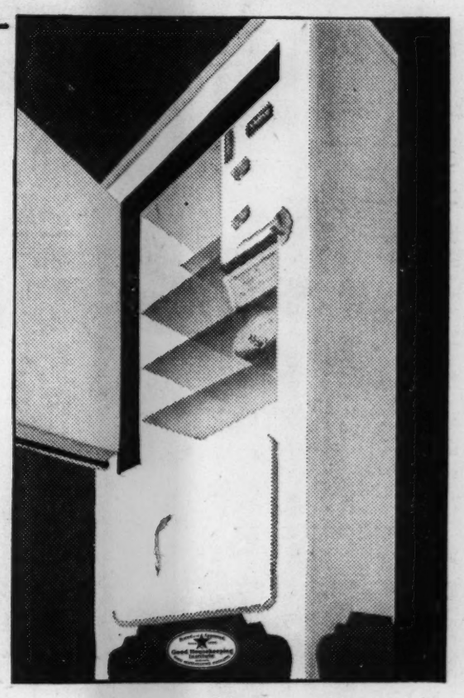
John Wanamaker New York
Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

NORGE GAINS NEARLY 2 TO 1 AGAINST THE FIELD

*1931 SALES GAIN...ALL OTHER MAKES COMBINED $5,220,000

*1931 SALES GAIN NORGE ALONE $10,000,000





SEE THE NORGE BEFORE YOU BUY

Enthusiasm for Rollator Refrigeration is breaking all sales records. 1931 showed Norge the favorite by almost a two to one margin against *all other electric refrigerators combined!*

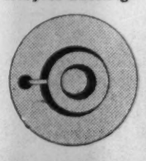
You'll see why when you see the Norge. It has *beauty*—lasting beauty of design and finish. It has *convenience*—shelves thoughtfully arranged, tight-sealed door on the odor-proof ice compartment, all interior corners smoothly rounded and the Norge Voir family: Watervoir, Icevoir and Preservoir.

You'll see many such improvements and refinements in the Norge. For it is a fact that *no other* electric refrigerator has so *many* exclusive features of utility and convenience.

And performance! A mechanism so *simple* that it has but three slowly moving parts—so *sturdy* as to be almost everlasting—so *efficient* that it will chill foods and freeze ice in the blistering heat of a tropical summer. That's Rollator Refrigeration. And only Norge offers it.

By all means see the Norge before you buy an electric refrigerator.

Norge Corporation is a division of Borg-Warner Corporation, one of the world's largest makers of precision parts, including automotive free wheeling.



THE ROLLATOR
A roller rolls and there's ice...that's all there is to the powerful, smooth operaton of the Norge Rollator mechanism. It is simple, with only three moving parts...almost everlasting.

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration

* *Figures from report of Electric Refrigeration News, February 24th, 1932*

NEW GREATER VALUES AT LOWER PRICES

NORGE CORPORATION
676 East Woodbridge Street
Detroit, Michigan

30-34

HOOVER OFFERS TO TAKE DOLLAR A YEAR SALARY

Both He and House Group Agree Federal Pay Cuts Needed for Economy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11—Urged on by growing national sentiment for federal retrenchment, the House Economy Committee today, behind closed doors, went into conference with Col. J. Clawson Roop, director of the budget, on plans to reduce expenditures between $160,000,000 to $210,000,000.

Today's conference was an outgrowth of direct discussions between President Hoover and the committee on Saturday, at which salary reductions or the equivalent of unpaid furloughs of United States workers were discussed. It became known today that President Hoover announced he would interpose no objection to a reduction in his own salary, and would become a $1-a-year man if desired.

Two different plans for reducing the cost of federal employees now face the Economy Committee: One backed by President Hoover and Colonel Roop, calls for a five-day week for employees engaged by the day, and compulsory furloughs without pay for all civil service employees. The other plan is sponsored by members of the Economy Committee. It calls for a graduated pay cut running up to 11 per cent, with an exemption of $1000 in the salaries of all government employees.

President Hoover estimates that $45,000,000 would be saved by his proposal; while the House committee figures that a slash of $67,000,000 would be achieved by its own. Mr. Hoover, however, proposed an additional decrease of $35,000,000 by reducing annual leave of federal employees to two weeks instead of four weeks.

Direct agreement was secured at the unusual direct conference between President Hoover and members of the legislative committee on the need of retrenchment on the federal pay roll and it only remains to work out details.

The argument advanced for the Hoover plan is that it proposes no direct reduction in basic wage scales which might be used as a precedent for similar cuts in states and industry. It leaves the basic per diem rate where it is, and as such is understood to have the approval of organized labor.

On the other hand, Representative John McDuffie (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the Economy Committee, in a statement yesterday, contended that the furlough plan of staggered unpaid vacations would lead to "discrimination and favoritism," and urged his scheme as more equable.

A fight against any pay cut whatsoever is expected in Congress, where another complicating factor is the constitutional provision removing judges and the Executive from the action of pay cut legislation. To meet this difficulty President Hoover has made known that he would accept any pay cut recommended by Congress down to a total elimination of his own salary.

Bangor Steamer Service Resumed

With the sailing from Foster's Wharf, Boston, today, of the steamer Belfast, for Bangor, Maine, the spring passenger service "down East" gains impetus, following weeks of preparation for this and other services. Freight service has been provided during the winter between Boston and Bangor by the steamer Cornish. The Belfast, fresh from the dry dock and shining in new white paint, carries passengers and freight and will make three sailings weekly, for the present, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Foster's Wharf is being used as the terminal of this line this year, for the first time in many seasons. Other changes are being made to facilitate the docking and handling of the larger number of vessels in operation during the summer. The steamer Yarmouth, which has been docking at India Wharf, is to tie up at Central Wharf on and after April 20, for the summer. The Evangeline is to alternate with the Yarmouth in the Boston-Yarmouth, N. S., service.

Within a few weeks the new steamer St. John will be put into operation, sailing from Boston May 2, using India Wharf and giving an overnight passenger and freight service to St. John, N. B. This vessel is scheduled to leave Boston Mondays and Thursdays during the summer, making a direct line to St. John. All-water passenger service between Boston and New York, now provided by the steamers Robert E. Lee and George Washington, will be handled by the steamers Boston and New York on and after April 18.

ROTARY CLUBS PLAN BOSTON CONVENTION

The 1933 convention of the Rotary Clubs of the World will be held in Boston, it was announced last week by Mayor James M. Curley following a conference with Rotary officials, hotel men and business leaders of the city. Several cities throughout the United States have been bidding for the convention, but Boston finally was selected after strong pleas by the Mayor, the New England Council, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Hotel Association.

It is estimated that the convention will bring between 10,000 and 15,000 Rotarians and their families from 67 countries. And this number will spend between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 local Rotarians believe.

AWARDS AT BROWN VALUED AT $37,500

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11 (AP)—Fifty-two fellowships and scholarships, with a total value of approximately $37,500, in the Brown University graduate school have been awarded for the academic year 1932-33, Dean R. G. D. Richardson of the school announced last night.

The awards were made to students with degrees from 39 colleges and universities and representing 21 states, three Canadian provinces and one foreign country. Applications came from 750 students in 250 colleges, representing 46 states, eight Canadian provinces, and seven foreign countries.

Amherst Trustee Named Its President

The Christian Science Monitor-© Bachrach

STANLEY KING

Stanley King Elected Head Of Amherst College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., April 11—Mr. Stanley King of Boston has been elected president of Amherst College, to succeed Dr. Arthur Pease, retiring head, it was announced Saturday by Mr. George A. Plimpton, president of the board of trustees.

Mr. King is the son of Mr. Henry A. King, a former judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, and was graduated from Amherst in 1903, completing the four-year course in three years. He was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1906, having completed the three-year course in two years, and was admitted to the bar the same year.

From 1906 to 1917 he was with the W. H. McElwain Company, of Boston, living abroad from 1914 to 1916. In 1917 he was in Washington as a member of the Committee of Supplies, Council of Defense. Later he became special assistant to Mr. Newton D. Baker, then Secretary of War, and still later private secretary to Mr. Baker. He retired in 1919 and became a member of President Wilson's Industrial Conference Board, and secretary of the board.

He returned to business in 1920, retiring in 1927 to devote his time to Amherst College and other public activities. At present he is chairman of the Massachusetts Special Commission on Stabilization of Employment. In 1921 he was elected an alumni trustee of Amherst College, and served continuously until June, 1931, when he was elected to the permanent board. He is now chairman of the executive committee of the board of trustees.

He will assume office in June, upon retirement of Dr. Pease, who will become professor of Greek and Latin at Harvard.

MOTOR REGISTRAR ISSUES WARNING

Although the Registry of Motor Vehicles reports another low fatality toll on Massachusetts highways last week, he calls attention to the fact that the eight casualties were practically all due to flagrant carelessness.

The week's record was nine less than in the corresponding week of last year. One casualty, which resulted when a pedestrian was struck on an outlying highway, drew attention again to the need for sidewalks. A hit-and-run driver caused another fatality. Two motorists unsuccessfully toyed with the chance of taking curves at high speed. With the return of spring, the Registrar warned motorists to watch out for children who might use the streets for playgrounds.

Job Insurance Idea Advocated

Unemployment insurance would increase the purchase of goods since it would lessen workers' fear of losing all their income, said Prof. Paul Douglas of the University of Chicago at the Ford Hall Forum last night. His topic was "The Stabilization of Wage-Earners' Incomes by Unemployment Insurance."

"During 'hard times,'" he said, "people who have jobs put in banks much of their income that they would normally spend because they fear loss of work. This decreases business still more and further increases the possibility of their losing their positions. If they knew that part of their income, at least, would go on if they were out of work they would not have that fear, therefore would keep on spending."

A levy of 3 to 3½ per cent on the nation's total pay roll, he explained, would have taken care of all seasonal and technical unemployment from 1923 to 1929 as well as building up a reserve of nearly $3,000,000. Such a levy, he said, "should be raised by taking 2 per cent from the employers and 1 per cent from the workers. Each state would have a single fund managed by the contributors."

African Animals Topic of Lecture

A gnu is capable of turning at right angles when running very fast, said Mr. Robert G. Stone, traveler and lecturer, in his illustrated talk for the Children's Museum on Saturday. His subject was "Camera Shooting in East Africa." "One time," he said, "we were driving our truck at 35 miles an hour and a gnu came up alongside, turned at right angles at full speed and crossed in front of us."

Mr. Stone showed many animals that were strange to his audience. There was a jumping antelope that, when alarmed, instead of running, jumped high in the air. Giraffes, zebras and many kinds of gazelles appeared. There were some excellent pictures of the huge brown hornbill bird. "Ant hills," he said, "10 or 12 feet high are not uncommon."

"Wherever we went," he continued, "we burned over all the dead tall grass that we could, as it made it easier for animals to find food. Fresh green shoots would come up in about five days. The roads were very poor but our American trucks negotiated them all right."

World Court Month by Month

★ ★ ★

Larger Volumes Conferring Jurisdiction Show Progressive Recognition by Nations

★ ★ ★

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Rapid growth of the nations' recognition that the Permanent Court of International Justice occupies a high place in international relations is apparent in the continually expanding size of volumes in successive editions of the collection of texts governing the Court's jurisdiction.

In March the fourth edition of this collection was published by the Court, cointaning 420 international instruments—treaties of arbitration, commerce, and so on, which either as a whole or by one of their clauses confer jurisdiction upon the Court. About nine years ago, in 1923, the first edition carried only 52 such texts, the second a year later 77, and the third, in 1926, 169.

★ ★ ★

On March 8 the Court pronounced an advisory opinion in the case concerning the interpretation of the Greco-Bulgarian agreement known as the "Caphandaris-Molloff agreement," which regulates the payments from Greece to Bulgaria in connection with repatriated citizens.

As Bulgaria stopped reparation debt payments under the Hoover moratorium, Greece thought it was justified in suspending emigration debt payment due under the Caphandaris - Molloff agreement. This Bulgaria denied. The Court, in its opinion ruled by an 8 to 6 vote that in fact the solution of the difference between Greece and Bulgaria is dependent on the Hoover plan and not on the Caphandaris-Molloff agreement.

The committee of experts which met in London in July, and August, 1931, to recommend what measures should be adopted to give effect to the Hoover proposal, declared in its report of Aug. 11 that it was not competent to decide this difference of opinion between Greece and Bulgaria; it held that this matter must be settled directly between the governments concerned. It was in these circumstances that the League of Nations Council, to which the question whether Greece was entitled to connect the two debts and to set them off one against the other was referred by Bulgaria, decided, after lengthy and important proceedings, both written and oral, to ask the Court for an advisory opinion.

The Court now considered that Greece's right to subject her acceptance of the Hoover plan to a condition depends on the interpretation of that plan, and has nothing to do with the Caphandaris-Molloff agreement. Admitting that the nature of the debt referred to in that agreement is of importance for the solution of the problem, and that its nature depends on the agreement, the interpretation of the latter would only come in as a question incidental or preliminary to the solution of another question, itself depending solely on the Hoover plan. But the powers of the Council under Article 8 of the agreement do not extend to interpreting the Hoover plan.

This conclusion was in accordance with the Greek submissions; Bulgaria had maintained an opposite standpoint.

★ ★ ★

On April 18 the Court will open its twenty-fifth ordinary session and start hearings in the old French Swiss zones case. On this occasion the Court will be composed of the members which in December, 1930, and previously have dealt with this same question, and under the statute of the Court have to finish it. Therefore, during the next session the Court will be composed as follows: Justices Dionisio Anzilotti, Italy, president; B. C. J. Loder, The Netherlands; Rafael Altamira y Crevea, Spain; Yorozu Oda, Japan; Max Huber, Switzerland; Sir Cecil Hurst, England; Frank B. Kellogg, United States; M. Yovanovitch, Yugoslavia; F. V. N. Beichmann, Norway; Demetre Negulesco, Roumania; Eugene Dreyfus, France, Judge ad hoc. Justice M. Nyholm of Denmark was also a member of this court, but he passed on some time ago.

On March 8 the Court, following a request made by the Italian and Turkish Governments, granted an extension to July 1 of the time limits for the filling of the first document of the written proceedings in the case concerning the delimitation of the territorial waters between the island of Castellorizo and the coasts of Anatolia. The time set for filing of the last document has been extended to Dec. 1, 1932.

Bureau Recovers $5000 for Workers

During the month of March, recovery of $5000 in overdue wages to employees was made possible by the prosecuting activities of the Department of Labor and Industries, according to a statement issued by Mr. Edwin S. Smith, Commissioner of Labor. There were 136 cases involved, with 68 bringing verdicts of guilty, 15 not guilty, 37 dismissed, and 16 defaults, the records showed.

All the defaulted cases and 30 of the dismissed cases related to the violation of the weekly payment law. The dismissals were due to the fact that employers paid the wages after court action was started. There were two cases where the defendants were sentenced to two months in the House of Correction. The majority of the 13 violations for employing women and minors illegally were among shoe concerns.

In two cases the commissioner "regrets that contrary to all the evidence presented, and because of perjured testimony of employees, findings of not guilty were made."

DROUGHT AREA GETS FOOD

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil, April 11 (By U. P.)—Gen. Flores da Cunha, federal interventor for Rio Grande do Sul State, announced Thursday that large quantities of foodstuffs would be shipped to northern Brazil immediately to relieve starving inhabitants of the drought-stricken area there.

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FRANCE GIVES BRIEF REIGNS TO MINISTRIES

Average Régime During Present Chamber Less Than Five Months

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The French Chamber now ended was elected in 1928. It has sat for four years. In those four years 10 ministries have succeeded each other. This is somewhat worse than usual. The average duration of a ministry has been less than five months.

It is only fair to say, however, that these assertions are somewhat misleading. During ministerial crises there have been formed cabinets which could not possibly live for more than a few days and which ought never to have presented themselves before the Chamber. Again, for this or that reason, a Prime Minister has been compelled to reform his cabinet. Thus M. Pierre Laval, in what was virtually a single government, was Prime Minister twice, and M. André Tardieu, who is now Prime Minister for the third time, had the same experience.

In point of fact, M. Raymond Poincaré, M. Tardieu and M. Laval (apart from a short interim ministry of M. Aristide Briand) have been the only real Prime Ministers from 1928 to 1932. Even at that, however, it is bad enough that in four years there should be three principal Prime Ministers.

Results in 1928

In 1928 the elections were an endorsement of the policy of M. Poincaré. From Right to Left, there were elected: 15 Conservateurs, 131 members of the Union Républicaine Démocratique, 17 Democrates, 106 Républicains de Gauche, 55 Républicains-Socialistes, 101 Socialistes, 14 Communistes and 2 Socialistes-Communistes.

Under the first Poincaré Ministry the franc was stabilized at a figure at which it had long stood. Then came the signature of the Kellogg-Briand pact. Thirdly, negotiations began for the revision of the Dawes plan—which were to lead to the Young plan and the evacuation of Rhineland.

With a stabilized franc and the promise of a definitive settlement of reparations, M. Poincaré thought it proper to seek the ratification of the accords concerning the debts of France toward the United States and Great Britain. Before he could obtain this vote, the Radicals left his Cabinet, and the Union Nationale was broken. M. Poincaré reformed his Cabinet without the Radicals, who were henceforth to remain in opposition, but a little later he retired. Mr. Briand took over the command during the holidays but at the end of the Parliamentary vacation he was immediately voted down.

After abortive attempts by the Radicals, Mr. Edouard Daladier and M. Etienne Clémentel, M. Tardieu was invited to form a Government. He succeeded. He instituted a "policy of prosperity"—a dangerous declaration which for a time succeeded. He conducted the French case, at the Hague Conference in January, 1930, and also at the London Naval Conference.

Ministry Quickly Overthrown

It was while he was thus preoccupied that an adverse vote was cast against him. Once more the President of the Republic called upon a Radical, M. Camille Chautemps, who formed a Ministry which was overthrown the day it presented itself. This left the way clear for the return of André Tardieu.

With the establishment of the Bank for International Settlements and the evacuation of the Rhineland, M. Briand published his memorandum on European Union and provoked considerable discussion. If M. Tardieu had profited by prosperity, he was to fall when the depression touched France. The Bank Oustric collapsed, and charges, which were afterward shown to be legally untenable, were made against Parliamentarians, including one of M. Tardieu's Ministers. As a sequel to various incidents, the Tardieu Cabinet was overthrown in December 1930 by the Senate.

This time the Radicals set on foot a cabinet which lasted a little longer than that of M. Chautemps. M. Theodore Steeg succeeded in obtaining a small majority, and immediately adjourned. On the resumption of the Parliamentary session he was outvoted.

Then came the turn of M. Laval, who remained in office throughout 1931. The project of an Austro-German Anschluss aroused great emotion in France. In May M. Paul Doumer was elected President of the Republic against M. Briand—who nevtreheless remained Minister of Foreign Affairs. German difficulties brought the Hoover proposition of a year's suspension of debt payments. M. Laval made a series of visits, notably to Germany and to the United States.

The electoral period found M. Tardieu, who was representing France at the Disarmament Conference at Geneva when M. Laval fell, once more Prime Minister.

Leaders in Girl Scout Activities

Left and Lower Panel—The Christian Science Monitor. Upper Row, Left to Right—Wide World; © Bachrach; J. L. Rivkin

Left—MISS MARY VANCE TRENT. Upper Row—MISS WINNIFRED L. TURNER, MISS MARY EMMA ALLEN, MISS DOROTHY DRAKE FENTSTERMACHER. Lower Panel—Chalet, Eggetli, Adelboden, Switzerland.

Novel Device Curbs Automobile Thefts

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—New police regulations in this State will make it more difficult for car thieves to dispose of their booty. On registration of a car, the owner will be provided with an owner's certificate, setting out the present and past owners of the car. This will correspond to an ordinary title certificate for a house or land, and without the certificates it will become practically impossible to sell a car in the open market. Under the old system, there was often nothing to suggest to a bona fide buyer that a car might have been stolen.

Another reform is the introduction of a garage owner's register, to enable the police more easily to trace motor vehicles which have been involved in collisions. The garage owner must keep a record of the owners and drivers of all cars he repairs, together with details of the work done. This register must be produced to the police on demand.

Severe restrictions are placed on the use of spotlights on cars. The object is to eliminate the danger of dazzling oncoming drivers.

Four American Girls Win Trip to Camp in Switzerland

Loyalty to Ideals of Scout Movement, Leadership and Helpfulness, Take Quartet to World Training Center at Adelboden

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—Loyalty to ideals of Scouting and outstanding personal characteristics for leadership and helpfulness to others have won for four American Girl Scouts an opportunity to visit Switzerland and attend a special international encampment at the World Chalet at Adelboden from Aug. 6 to 20. The Chalet will be dedicated at that time.

The girls were chosen by the Girl Scout International Committee as recipients of the Juliette Low Memorial awards for 1932 in the United States. Twelve girls selected from the Girl Guides of six European countries also will attend the encampment as recipients of the awards.

Miss Mary Vance Trent of Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Winnifred Turner of Quincy, Mass.; Miss Mary Emma Allen of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Miss Dorothy Drake Fentstermacher of Tulsa, Okla., are the girls selected for the awards in this country. Miss Elaine Clark of Rochester, N. Y., has been appointed the leader to accompany them.

Miss Trent is a first-class Girl Scout and has 33 merit badges. She has shown outstanding qualities of leadership in Scout camps, a fine ability to compose and direct original plays and a marked facility of expression in story telling.

She is interested keenly in world affairs and won second prize of $100 in an annual nation-wide contest for an essay on the work of the League of Nations, sponsored by the League of Nations Association in 1930.

Miss Turner has been a Golden Eaglet since 1927, and is still active in her troop, although she is a junior at Simmons College and vice-president of her class. She has won the respect and confidence of her associates, and has shown outstanding ability in addressing groups of Girl Scouts in New England.

Miss Allen has been a Golden Eaglet since 1929. She won a silver loving cup awarded for the Girl Scout in her city who was most outstanding and loyal. She expects to go into Girl Scouting professionally.

Miss Fentstermacher has been noted especially for living up to the ideals of Girl Scouting and for her ability, poise, common sense and personal charm. She is planning to continue in Girl Scout leadership professionally.

The party from the United States will leave New York in the latter part of July, after passing several days at the National Girl Scout Experimental Camp, Andree Clark, in Briarcliff, N. Y.

The World Chalet at which the encampment will be held was given by Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston. It will be used as a world training center for Girl Scouts and Girl Guides, as well as a camp for all nations.

ROUMANIAN WOMAN WINS CROWN HONOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — For the first time in history, a woman has received the high distinction of being named "Grand Officer de Le Couronne de Roumanie." The honor has been conferred upon Princess Alexandrine Cantacuzène.

The Princess, who is well known as a leader among Roumanian women, is president of the National Council of Women of Roumania. She is well versed in politics and was instrumental in bringing about the granting of the municipal franchise to Roumanian women in 1929.

Later, she turned her attention more particularly to the needs of the peasant girls of her country. She is also an international worker, especially in the cause of peace, and holds the position of seventh vice-president of the International Council of Women.

Women Enter New Field in Australia

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—For the first time, a woman has been appointed as private secretary to a Federal Minister of the Crown, Mr. H. S. Gullett, Minister for Trade and Customs, having announced that Mrs. F. M. Grant, wife of an incapacitated returned soldier, has been appointed his secretary.

Mrs. Grant will be paid the usual salary for male private secretaries —£366 to £510, less the 10 per cent national emergency wage cut. In all other public service positions, there is a salary differentiation between the sexes, but when the scale for private secretaries was drawn up it apparently was not anticipated that a woman would ever be appointed, so no provision was made.

Mrs. Grant previously acted as secretary to Mr. Gullett when he was a private member.

INDIAN PRINCES TOLD OF TREND TO DEMOCRACY

New Maharaja of Benares Inducted Amid Scenes of Oriental Splendor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENARES, India—Colorful scenes of Oriental magnificence and splendor marked the recent formal installation on his gold and silver throne of the new Maharaja of Benares.

Guns boomed out in noisy homage, drowning the chanted benedictions of priests as the processions approached the great Durbar pavilion, between lines of retainers armed with picturesque ancient weapons. Gayly painted elephants in gorgeous trappings swayed and nodded to the weird music of native instruments.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces, performed the ceremony of formally inducting the new Maharaja into office. Addressing the Maharaja, who was decked with magnificent emeralds, Sir Malcolm delivered an impressive speech in which he exhorted all the princes to show a liberal and progressive attitude in dealing with modern trends, and to realize that autocracy cannot stand on any prescriptive merit, but on a government satisfactory to the people.

The British Government, he said, was irrevocably committed to an advance, and the subjects of the Indian states would inevitably expect an increasing adaptation of the princes administrative forms to those prevailing in British India. The Maharaja of Benares, and other progressive rulers had, therefore, he said, "a new opportunity for influencing opinion at large toward a sound cautious and well-informed outlook on public affairs."

The new Maharaja succeeds his father, who reigned 42 years. Benares has been a kingdom since time immemorial. It is mentioned in ancient Hindu and Buddhist writings. Today Benares is a well-ruled and relatively prosperous state, watered by the great River Ganges.

Turmoil in Shanghai and Manchuria Hits Peaceful Bay City of Chefoo

Return of Manchu Settlers to Overcrowded Port of Shantung Peninsula Strains Resources of Tiny Principality Ruled by Independent War Lord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEFOO, China—Economic difficulties have befallen this peaceful city of the Shantung Peninsula, which lies on one of the most beautiful bays in the Far East. Remote as Chefoo seems from Manchuria and Shanghai, it has been affected by disruption of trade in both places.

For the past four years, Chefoo has been the capital of a little principality almost completely independent of the rest of China. In 1928, an ambitious young officer in the army of Gen. Chang Tsung-chang Capt. Lu Chen-nien, salvaged a portion of that army when it was defeated in a civil war, and brought his remnant to Chefoo. Since that time, he has resisted several attempts to drive him and his army out, and today he is Gen. Lu Chen-nien, ruler of Chefoo and the rich farming district which sends its products through this port.

The young general has ruled better than most independent militarists and has pleased the people because he kept civil wars from his district. Gradually he has improved his army until it can protect its own small district from any ordinary invasion.

General Lu feels no responsibility for supporting any government except his own. He showed little interest when the Japanese entered Manchuria, and has assured Japanese officials that the Shanghai affair, so far as he is concerned, is a "local incident." Three Japanese destroyers, riding placidly at anchor in his bay, doubtless assist in making his decision definite.

But the people of Chefoo have not been able to escape economic consequences. Chefoo and its environs suddenly find it necessary to support 500,000 persons who had been looking after themselves in Manchuria, and even sending money back to their families in Shantung. The province has wrestled with the problem of overpopulation for generations, and Manchuria seemed to have settled it.

Chefoo's trade has been conducted chiefly with Manchuria and Shanghai. Since September, the trade with Manchuria has been falling off. Now trade with Shanghai has abruptly declined almost to the vanishing point.

Its native banks have had to close, and many Chinese importers and exporters have been forced into bankruptcy. The half million or more Chinese residents of Manchuria who have returned to Shantung, their native province, since last September, are waiting for affairs to settle down before returning.

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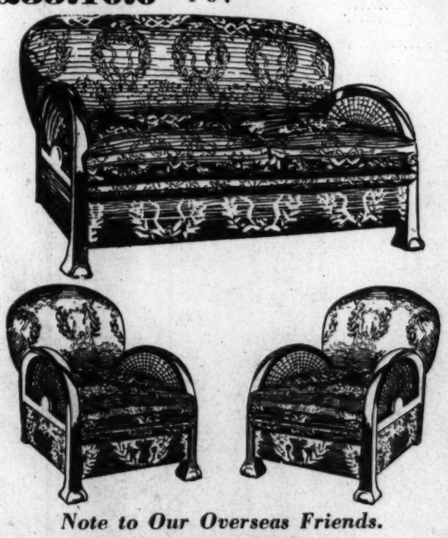

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AFTERNOON DRESS of *Ashtead Rayon Peach Ray 100% Artificial Crepe de Chine.* A heavy weight in marocain weave and silken finish. A neat style tailor-made throughout. Perfectly fitting. Roll collar and cuffs, and jabot edged beige French pipings. Bodice trimmed fine pin tucks. Sash ties at waist. Skirt has ample fulness from full double pleats at centre front and back. Ground shades of New Blue, Wine, Nigger, Beige, Light Emeraid, Saxe, Navy, Bottle or Black.

SIZES S.W. W. W.X. O.S.
Hips... 39 41 44 48
Lengths. 45 46 47 49

PRICE 29/11 EACH

A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF MANY

JOHN BARKER and COMPY. LTD., KENSINGTON, LONDON, W. 8.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BEN EASTMAN SETS RECORD

Runs 880 Yards in 1m. 51.3s. to Better Dr. Peltzer's Mark of 1m. 51.6s.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., April 11—Another warm, sunny afternoon in Palo Alto Saturday; another track meet in the Stanford Oval and another world's record broken by Ben Bangs Eastman '33. This time it was the half-mile mark of Dr. Otto H. Peltzer of Germany, a time of 1m. 51.6s., hitherto considered almost unbeatable in the track world. Eastman covered 880 yards of cinders Saturday afternoon in the new world's record time of 1m. 51.3s., to gain his second championship within a fortnight. It was just two weeks ago Saturday that Stanford's blonde flier ran the fastest quarter-mile on record, 46.4s., lowering by a full second the 16-year-old mark of J. E. (Ted) Meredith.

Saturday, as on the other record-breaking occasion, track officials anticipated another great Eastman triumph and took every possible precaution to make the new time valid. In case Eastman should break the half-mile record, watches were checked, distances were measured, and wind velocity was recorded, and Ben Eastman came through. Eastman took the pole within the first 25 yards and had a five-yard lead at the end of the quarter. His time for the quarter was obviously slow, and spectators settled back in their seats merely to watch Eastman win another race, thinking his chances for a record were very slight. In the second quarter, however, and particularly in the last 22 yards, Eastman stretched his long legs into what seemed a 440 pace, breaking the tape more than 15 yards ahead of his nearest rival.

The meet was a triangular affair between Stanford, the Olympic Club of San Francisco, and San Francisco University. Stanford won with 79 points. The Olympic Club was second with 69, and S. F. U. trailed with 16.

Stanford University's baseball nine looked like the championship Indians of last year in defeating University of California 7 to 3. Stanley Anderson '34 pitched steady ball for Stanford, holding the Bears to seven scattered hits. Vincent J. Philippi '32, Indian second baseman, led the offense of the victors, collecting four hits in four times at bat.

Stanford's big inning was the seventh, when four singles and a double accounted for three runs. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Stanford	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	x	7	12	4
California	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	7	0

Umpires—Borba and Young. Time—1h. 55m.

First Meeting Of Eastern Coaches

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP) — The Eastern Association of College Basketball Coaches, which grew out of the coaches' feeling that more uniform officiating and interpretation of the rules was needed throughout the district, held its first meeting yesterday.

The most important business was the formal organization of the association. Edward A. Kelleher of Fordham was elected president, Edward A. Wachter of Harvard, first vice-president, Lon W. Jourdet of Pennsylvania, second vice-president and Howard B. Ortner of Cornell, secretary-treasurer. Chairmen of four committees were appointed as follows: Board of directors, Edward J. Hickox, Springfield; rules, Lewis P. Andreas, Syracuse; membership, Leo Novak, United States Military Academy; press, Neil Cohalan, Manhattan.

Coaches from the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia are eligible for membership.

The 25 coaches present held a brief discussion of the rules changes made Saturday and agreed to hold their next meeting to coincide with the annual interpretation meeting of the joint basketball rules committee.

A new "center line" rule to eliminate "stalling" was adopted at the meeting Saturday of the joint basketball committee.

The committee, in a general effort to speed up the action of the game, also adopted a regulation to curb the so-called "blocking pivot"; cleared up the definition of blocking in general by terming it anything in which "personal contact" occurs, and definitely ruled that "face guarding" is a foul.

The new "center line" rule, recommended unanimously by the National Basketball Coaches' Association, will bring about one of the most revolutionary rule changes the game has seen in years.

INDIANA WINS OPENER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., April 11—J. A. Banka '32 singled to center field in the last half of the ninth inning and brought C. S. Baer '32 home from second base to give the Indiana University baseball team a 7-to-6 victory over Northwestern in its first "Big Ten" Conference game of the season here Saturday. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Indiana	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	7	7	6
Northwestern	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	7	3

Batteries—Harris, Johnson and Potter for Northwestern. Wright and Rea for Indiana. Umpires—Harry C. Geisel and Jenson. Time—2h. 42m.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Alabama 28, Louisiana St. 3.
Alabama P. I. 9, Georgia 0.
Birmingham-Southern 8, Millsaps 7.
Columbia 1, New York 1.
Georgia Tech 5, Oglethorpe 3.
Illinois 14, Bradley 5.
Indiana 7, Northwestern 6.
Purdue 5, Wabash 4.
Western State 17, Hope 2.

JONES AND SARGENT WIN

ATLANTA, April 11 (AP) Bobby Jones, golf champion, came out of retirement long enough yesterday to shoot a 33—34—67 at East Lake and, with George Sargent administering and 2 drubbing to the ambitious youngsters, Ernie Bell and Clyde Yates. The pair met in an exhibition match for the American Olympic fund.

Reds Get Hafey From Cardinals

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Mo., April 11

CHARLES "CHICK" HAFEY, batting champion of the National League last year and a St. Louis Cardinal holdout this spring, has been traded to the Cincinnati Reds in a deal involving Benny Frey, right-handed pitcher, it was announced today by the Cardinal management. Hafey's home is in Berkeley, Calif.

Bermuda Yachts Take Cup Series

ROYAL BERMUDA Y. C. TROPHY STANDING

Yacht	Country	Points
Bee	United States	29¼
Cardinal	Bermuda	27½
Long Tail	Bermuda	25¼
Cyric II	Bermuda	24
Poppy	United States	23¼
Chinook	United States	23
Canvasback	United States	17
Starling	Bermuda	12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ber., April 11—Bermuda yachtsmen won the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club Trophy for interclub races with United States yachtsmen here yesterday, when they took first, second, fourth and seventh places in the fifth and final race originally scheduled for Saturday, but called off and ordered resailed yesterday because none of the eight little boats was able to finish Saturday within the time limit. Yesterday's victory gave the home yachtsmen three straight wins and the series after having lost the first two races to the visitors. Bermuda scored 22¼ points to 14 in the final race. During the series the United States yachts scored 92½ points to 88¾ for the home yachtsmen.

Bee, owned by Clarence Smith of the United States, scored the most points of any of the eight yachts, having 29¼ to her credit. Cardinal, owned by N. B. Dill of Bermuda, and winner of the last race, was second in the standing with 27½ points. The final race was close, with only 15m. 7s. separating the first and last yacht, while only 29 seconds separated first and second places.

ROYAL BERMUDA Y. C. TROPHY—Fifth Race. Start, 2:30. Course, Eight Miles

Yacht and Skipper	Finish
Cardinal, N. B. Dill	4 29 48
Cyric II, B. G. J. Snowden	4 30 17
Bee, Clarence Smith	4 30 41
Starling, J. E. Pearlman	4 30 58
Chinook, George Lauder	4 31 01
Canvasback, W. W. Swan	4 32 35
Long Tail, E. C. Gosling	4 32 55
Poppy, Briggs Cunningham	4 44 55

MISS ELY ROLLS 622 FOR BOWLING LEAD

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 11 (AP)—Marguerite Ely of Omaha, who is only 16 years old, rolled 622 for three games to take the lead today in the singles competition of the Women's International Bowling Congress tournament.

Her score in the singles also gave her the lead in the all-events, with a total of 1696 for the team, doubles and singles play. Bee Symone of Cincinnati was second in the all-events, with a total of 1681.

Mrs. A. Shea and Mrs. D. Finn of Indianapolis went ahead in the afternoon's play, by rolling 1093 for their three games, and taking a three-point lead over C. Osborne and B. Symone of Cincinnati.

The Cressler five of Cincinnati held the lead in the team bowling, with a total of 2589, and the Red Ball Transfer team of Omaha was second with a score of 2588.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL SCORES

By the Associated Press

RESULTS APRIL 9

New York (N) 7, Detroit 2.
Boston (N) 2, Boston (A) 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Memphis 2.
St. Louis (N) 5, St. Louis (A) 2.
Kansas City 7, Chicago (N) 4.
Chicago (A) 8, Indianapolis 6.
Cleveland 7, Toledo 4.
Philadelphia (N) 3, Philadelphia (A) 2.

RESULTS APRIL 10

St. Louis (N.) 6, St. Louis (A.) 2.
Boston (A.) 4, Boston (N.) 1.
Chicago (N.) 8, Kansas City 3.
St. Paul 8, Little Rock 3.
Milwaukee 11, Knoxville 3.
Williamsport 6, Norfolk 2.

EVANS WINS IN MIDWEST GOLF

FRENCH LICK, Ind., April 11 (AP)—Best out of a field of 136, Charles Evans Jr., veteran amateur of Chicago, won the first Midwest amateur championship on the difficult hill course at French Lick with scores of 73—68—75 for a total of 216. His nearest competitor, Bill Heinlein of Indianapolis, Indiana state champion, had rounds of 76—74—74 for a total of 224. Jimmy Manion of St. Louis tied with Johnny Lehman of Chicago for third place, each scoring 226. Manion's rounds were 76—75—75 and Lehman's 76—76—74.

TUFTS COLLEGE ELECTS TWO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUFTS COLLEGE, Mass., April 11—Two sports captains have been elected at Tufts College, it is announced here. Harry Hymanson '33 of Lynn, a guard, will lead the 1923-33 basketball quintet, while Winship W. Story '33 of Pittsburgh, Penna., is leader of next season's wrestling team. Story is New England intercollegiate 165-pound champion.

NEKOLA OUT ON OPTION

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—The New York Yankees have released Frank (Bots) Nekola, left-handed pitcher, on option to their International League farm at Newark.

BASEBALL IS AROUND AGAIN

1932 Major League Season Opens Today in Washington

America's leading summer sport, major league baseball, officially gets under way today. In Washington, the Senators of that city meet the Boston Red Sox in an American League contest, which will be started as usual by the throwing out of the first ball by the President of the United States. This is the only game scheduled for today, but the remaining six teams of the junior circuit, as well as the National League, begin play tomorrow.

Once again, Connie Mack and his team of Philadelphia Athletics are in the American League spotlight. The season of 1932 gives the popular manager of the A's a chance to better several records. The first new mark in view, and perhaps the most important, is the opportunity to win his ninth pennant since entering the American League back in 1900. If the A's can come through, and they should, Mack will have bettered the record of eight he himself held. The Giants of the National League hold the major league mark of 10 titles.

A victory for the Athletics would mean a string of four successive championships, a feat which has never been accomplished by a junior circuit club. The Yankees, on two occasions, and the Detroit Tigers have won three straight pennants, but no club has been able to make it four. The Giants, however, have done this in the National League.

For 33 years Connie Mack has been a baseball manager, a record which has never been equaled. John J. McGraw, New York leader, is close on Mack's heels, however, with 32 years of service. The Philadelphia pilot began his career back in 1895 with the Pittsburgh club. McGraw's first assignment was with Baltimore in 1899.

Looking at a team's record from another angle, the Athletics have finished in last place 10 times, which is a record. Detroit has never closed the season at the bottom of the standing, and the St. Louis Browns have yet to win a championship.

NEW GRIDIRON CODE IS GIVEN A TRYOUT

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—The new football rules were given a full tryout Saturday before coaches and officials by the teams of Columbia University and Manhattan College, and at the end of the scrimmage the consensus was that the new regulations would affect the play little from the spectator's viewpoint.

Both teams have been practicing under the new rules for a month and even when told to play as though under the old, infringements were few. Coaches Lou Little and John F. (Chick) Meehan had to order their men to deliberately break the rules in order to give examples of the wrong way to play.

Both teams used the punt in putting the ball into play on the kickoff. As it worked out, when the punt was long and high the receiving team merely let it roll over the goal line and put it in play on the 20-yard line. As it was low, they ran with it. The restrictions on massing of interference did not seem to shorten the runbacks. Nothing like the "flying wedge" of last year was formed, however.

TENNIS PRACTICE IN ITALY

NAPLES, Italy, April 11 (AP)—Italy's Davis Cup tennis candidates won three of the four doubles matches played against a similar Spanish squad here yesterday. Italy had won all four singles matches played Saturday. Yesterday Del Bono and Sertorio defeated Riera and Boter, 9—7, 6—3, 6—4; De Martino and Palmieri defeated Riera and Boter, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1; Del Bono and Sertorio defeated Ernest Maier and Juanico, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3, 8—6. Maier and Juanico accounted for the only Spanish victory when they defeated De Martino and Palmieri, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3. On Saturday Sertorio defeated Maier, the Spanish champion, 2—6, 6—1, 7—5, 6—3; Palmieri won from Boter, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3; Giorgio de Stefani defeated A. Juanico, 6—2, 6—2, 9—7, and Rado defeated Riera, 6—1, 6—1, 9—7.

ORANGE SWIMMERS TRIUMPH

TORONTO, April 11 (AP)—Orange, N. J., captured the team title in the tenth international Y. M. C. A. swimming and diving championships here Saturday night with 37 points. Toronto Central, champions for three years, finished second with 35 points. Buffalo was third with 15 and Chicago fourth with 12. Cy Nelson of Chicago and Gord Chalmers of Orange set up new "Y" records in the 400-yard freestyle and 150-yard medley races respectively.

STEINER WINS ROAD RACE

ALBANY, N. Y., April 11 (AP)—William Steiner of New York won the 15-mile Schenectady-Albany road race Saturday, finishing a yard ahead of Charles Porter of Brooklyn. Steiner's time was 1h. 24m. 7s. The five runners who were first to the finish line at the State Capitol qualified for the Olympic Marathon tryout at Boston on April 19. Saturday's event was conducted by the Adirondack Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Optimists 13, Penn. M. C. 10.
West Point 8½, Princeton 3.
Yale 16½, West Point 13.

California Varsity Crew Wins by Eighteen Lengths

By the Associated Press

SEATTLE, Wash., April 11—Zooming down the choppy, sun-speckled waters of Lake Washington on the wings of a stiff "southeaster," a brawny band of California Bears Saturday handed the Washington Huskies the worst beating any crew has ever suffered in 29 years of Pacific coast intercollegiate rowing.

Eighteen lengths—virtually one-quarter of a mile—separated the two crews as the southern veterans flashed over the finish line in 16m. 49s. in the three-mile varsity race, the feature event of the western rowing classic. Washington's time was 18m.

Two Pacific coast titles went to California. The Blue and Gold junior varsity smothered the Washington second boat by six lengths in a new record, taking 17m. 14.6s. to cover the distance. The Huskies followed in 17m. 39s., 21 seconds faster than the Purple and Gold varsity.

In the freshman two-mile race, Washington conquered California by 3½ lengths in surprising fashion. The winning boat was clocked in 11 minutes, 41 seconds. California was 11 seconds slower.

A huge crowd variously estimated at between 50,000 and 100,000 persons witnessed the spectacle. Fifteen hundred fans jammed the first observation train to accompany a crew regatta on the coast, several hundred more took to boats and the others lined the shore from start to finish.

The great California victory was the first step in a Bear drive to qualify as the United States representative to defend their Olympic championship in the international meet this summer.

Dayton Bowlers Win A. B. C. Title

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

Jefferson Clothiers, Dayton, Ohio	3108
Verifine Ice Cream, Milwaukee	3101
Jos Voss Belters, Chicago	3048
Resch & Son Co., Youngstown	3014
Chene-Trombley, Detroit	3010
Green Cabs, Cleveland	3009
Neukom Cut Stones, Toledo	2996
Mary Ann Baking Co., Chicago	2993
Hi-Speed Oil, Detroit	2967
Freeman Shoes, Beloit	2961

TWO-MAN TEAMS

Charles Daw-Frank Benkovic, Milw'kee	1358
Edward Zajac-John Sublosky, Chicago	1350
James Wilson-Otto Stein Jr., St. Louis	1311
August Ehike-Gilbert Zunker, Milw'kee	1306
J. Bruno-B. Prediger, Portsmouth, O.	1305
T. Corken-A. Hein, Chicago	1298
Harvey Bailey-Louis Behm, Wyandotte	1295
E. Hartman-H. Ehrle, Detroit	1295
John Fehr-Jess Pritchett, Indianapolis	1290
E. Scott-E. Kraft, Fort Wayne	1285

SINGLES

Otto Nitschke, Cleveland	731
Alexander Graham, New Phila., Ohio	719
Michael Shirghio, New York	715
Edward Priehs, Detroit	714
Matthias Morlock, Buffalo	711
A. C. Baumann, Columbus	710
Joseph Norris, Detroit	705
Charles Drs, Chicago	704
John Ratkowski, Syracuse	703
Edward Krems, Chicago	700

ALL-EVENTS

Hugh Stewart, Cincinnati	1980
Albert Rudinsky, Dover, N. J.	1975
Edward Priehs, Detroit	1955
John Burke, Chicago	1940
Michael Shirghio, New York	1924
S. P. Garofalo, St. Louis	1921
Leroy Griebel, Cleveland	1915
Louis Levine, Chicago	1913
Thaddeus Kirk, St. Louis	1909
George Collet, Kalamazoo	1907

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 11—The Jefferson Clothiers of Dayton, Ohio, are the 1932 team champions of the American Bowling Congress. The 64 lineups scheduled on the windup Sunday night failed to better the 3108 total of the Ohioians.

The Verifines of Milwaukee finished in second place with a total of 3101, seven pins behind the new champions, and Joe Voss Belters, Chicago, took third honors with a count of 3046.

The brilliant rolling of the Dayton bowlers in the final string in the Coliseum will remain fresh in the memory of those who witnessed that super finish. After starting with a 957 game, the new champions came back in the second and walloped 1028. Their third and final onslaught at the Maples brought a sizzling 1123 game.

Given only an outside chance of passing the leading Verifine five of Milwaukee, Zavakos, Rosenkranz, Sanders and Gaylor stepped to the foul line and registered three strikes apiece in successive order in the final and deciding frame. To the anchor man, Harry Stewart, came the task of clinching the title. He missed the head pin on the first ball and left the difficult 1-3-7 spare standing. He picked it and counted eight on his final ball that put him and his mates out in front by seven pins.

The score is the third highest ever recorded in American Bowling Congress history. In 1923 the Nelson-Mitchells of Milwaukee registered a 3139 series and in 1927 the Tea Shops, another Milwaukee lineup, established the all-time record of 3199. It is the first time in 32 years of national tournament competition that Dayton has won a world's pin championship.

During yesterday's competition in the minor events only two changes took place among the high leaders. Thomas Corken and Arthur Hein, Chicago, pulled up with a 1298 total to go into sixth position in the two-man event.

The Chicago pair started with 429, increased to 447, then finished with a 422 game. Hein annexed a neat 669 series on consistent games of 224, 222 and 223, and his partner threw in a brilliant 629 mark on 205, 225 and 199.

Edward Krems, another Chicagoan, pounded the maples for a flat 700 total to carry him into tenth place in the singles event. After a beginning of 197, Krems came back to crack 236 in the second and 267 in the third.

The five remaining squads of minor events scheduled for today will wind up the present run of the thirty-second renewal meet. Officials of the national ten pin body reported late Sunday that the following scores are still in the prize money: team event 2719; doubles event 1129; singles event 580; all event 1803.

A special sweepstake will be scheduled following the regular A. B. C. rolling, with the proceeds being donated to Detroit's charity.

Following is the box score of the Dayton five:

JEFFERSON CLOTHIERS, DAYTON, OHIO

Thomas Zavakos	183	223	213—619
Harry Rosenkrans	188	194	257—639
Harry Sanders	185	220	227—632
Leo Gaylor	204	177	191—572
Harry Stewart	197	214	235—646
Total	957	1028	1123—3108

NURMI CHARGES CLAIMED FALSE

HELSINGFORS, Finland, April 11 (AP)—President Kekkonen of Finland's Athletic League announced yesterday that the organization would protest formally to the International Amateur Athletic Federation against the suspension of Paavo Nurmi, great Finnish distance runner. The charges against Nurmi, he said, are false and disqualification of the famous Finn would be unwarranted. It is understood the league will take no further action in the Nurmi case, leaving it up to the International Federation to make the next move.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Boston L. C. 7, Brown 4.
Dartmouth 9, Tufts 1.
Harvard 2, Stevens Tech 2.
Johns Hopkins 14, C. C. N. Y. 1.
Maryland 7, Washington 1.
Mt. Washington 5, Annapolis 4.
Princeton 15, Lehigh 1.
Rutgers 8, Pennsylvania 7.
Swarthmore 9, New York 1.
St. Johns 15, Virginia 0.
West Point 11, Lafayette 0.

FRANCE WILL SEND TEAM

PARIS, April 11 (AP)—The French Olympic committee announced Saturday that France definitely would take part in the Xth Olympiad at Los Angeles next summer and would send a team of between 60 and 70 competitors. Tentative plans have been made for the team to sail July 4 for the United States on the S. S. Lafayette.

DAVIS PURCHASED BY DETROIT

DETROIT, Mich., April 11 (AP)—The Detroit American League Baseball Club announced the purchase Saturday of Harry Davis, first baseman of the Toronto International League Club. Davis will report to the Tigers immediately and probably will play the opening game against Cleveland here Tuesday. Davis batted .314 last season.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Alabama 77, Mississippi 37.
Alabama P. I. 70½, Tulane 41½.
Georgia Tech 82, Clemson 43.3
Johns Hopkins 65, Swarthmore 61.
Lehigh 90½, Dickinson 35½.
Maryland 68 2-3, Wash. & Lee 58 1-3.

STANLEY CUP TO MAPLE LEAF SIX

Win Third Straight From N. Y. Rangers—Record Crowd Attends Contest

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFF FINAL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	3	0	0	18	10	6
N. Y. Rangers	0	0	3	10	18	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 11 — Scoring their third successive victory over the New York Rangers, the local Maple Leafs captured the Stanley Cup and world's professional hockey championship here on Saturday night at Maple Leaf Gardens before a record crowd of 14,366. The score was 6 to 4, but that flatters the losers, as they were trailing 5 to 1 with a little more than five minutes to play, but in a scoring splurge in the closing minutes they outscored the winners, 3 to 1.

The locals outplayed the losers in almost every respect, the only place where the visitors had an advantage being in goal, and this was because Roach had more stops to make than had Chabot. The Rangers' goalie was their most brilliant player and but for his spectacular work the Leafs' total would have reached double figures. The winners had more speed, better combination and went straight for the goal on attacks, while the visitors wasted too many chances by overpassing the puck inside the Leafs' defensive zone. The locals' margin in speed enabled them to back check consistently and the great majority of the Rangers' attacks were broken up before well under way.

The Leafs' defense was strong until the closing minutes, when they eased up with the result certain, and in addition the defense players staged numerous rushes. Blair scored two goals, 37 seconds apart, within the first six minutes of the game, and from then on there was little doubt as to the final outcome. The winners added one in the second, while the Rangers counted their first. Toronto counted two in the first 15 minutes of the third period and in the final minutes the Rangers outscored the locals 3 to 1.

Day, Clancy, Horner were prominent for the winners, with all nine forwards playing equally well. Johnson, Roach, the Cook brothers and Boucher carried the brunt of the Rangers' offensive and defensive play. The summary:

TORONTO		RANGERS
Jackson, Gracie, Cotton	lw	rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Mills, Gainor
Primeau, Blair, Darragh	c	c, Boucher, Somers, Desjardins
Conacher, Finnigan, Bailey	rw	lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling
Day, Horner	ld	rd, Heller, Seibert
Clancy, Levinsky, Robertson	rd	ld, Johnson, Brennan
Chabot	g	g, Roach

Score—Toronto 6, Rangers 4. Goals—Blair 2, Jackson, Finnigan, Gracie and Bailey for Toronto; Boucher 3 and F. Cook for Rangers. Assists—Conacher 2, Day 2, Clancy, Primeau, Gracie and Finnigan for Toronto; Boucher, Heller and F. Cook for Rangers. Referees—J. A. O. Cleghorn and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Buffalo Wins Oke Trophy by Forfeit

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

Year	Champion	Runner-up
1926-27	London	Stratford
1927-28	Stratford	Kitchener
1928-29	Windsor	Detroit
1929-30	Cleveland	Buffalo
1930-31	Windsor	Buffalo
1931-32	Buffalo	Windsor

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE ROUND ROBIN FINAL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	3	2	1	12	6	11
Windsor	3	1	2	11	7	10
London	1	3	2	4	10	6
Detroit	1	2	3	5	9	5

(Three points for win—one for tie.)

RESULT APRIL 9

Windsor 4, London 1.

RESULT APRIL 10

Buffalo 2, Detroit 1 (forfeited).

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 11—Amid scenes of disorder Buffalo Bisons were awarded a 2-to-1 decision over Detroit Olympics here last night and came into possession of the T. G. Oke Trophy, emblematic of the International Hockey League championship. The game was never completed, being awarded to the Bisons with 1m. 38s. remaining to play in the third period. The award was made by Michael J. Rodden and Gerald N. Goodman, National Hockey League officials, who had been secured to handle this crucial game. Goodman had disallowed a goal by Leroy Goldsworthy that would have tied up the game at 2-to-2. He claimed that Farrand Gillie, another Detroit player had interfered with Bill Taugher, goaltender of Buffalo, as Goldsworthy made the shot.

Bedlam broke loose as Goodman made his decision. The rink was littered with débris of every description. The Olympia management was unable to restore order or keep the ice cleaned. Detroit refused to continue the game until the ice was cleaned. Buffalo was willing to finish out the contest. Finally the referees declared the game over and awarded the decision to Buffalo. Had Detroit played the Bisons to a 2-to-2 tie, Windsor Bulldogs would have been the new champions. Buffalo needed the victory for 11 points, against Windsor's 10.

C. S. King, president of the International League, was a spectator at the game. He declined to make an official statement, although he pointed out that the referees were in full charge and that if Detroit persisted in refusing to resume play, the league must uphold the arbiters. He stated that he wished to hear Detroit's protest, if any, before rendering an official decision. The summary:

BUFFALO		DETROIT
Gross, Bogardis, lw	rw,	Goldsworthy, Steele, Gagne
Voss, Roth	c	c, Newman, Hay, Herbert
Martin, Carr, rw	lw,	McCabe, Gillie, Gilhooley
Murray, ld	rd,	Evans, Peters
Lederman, Berlet, rd	ld,	Rockburn
Taugher, g	g,	Venne

Score—Buffalo 2, Detroit 1 (game awarded to Buffalo with 1m. 38s. still to play in third period). Goals—Martin 2 for Buffalo; Newman for Detroit. Assists—Carr 2, Gross, Voss for Buffalo; Gagne for Detroit. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and G. N. Goodman, London, Ont. Time—Two 20m. periods and one period of 18m. 22s.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., April 11—London Tecumsehs, favorites to capture the 1931-32 International Hockey League championship playoff, were definitely eliminated from the title race here Saturday night. They were decisively defeated 4 to 1 by Windsor bulldogs before a crowd of 5000 fans. The Bulldogs were superior to their slower-moving opponents in almost every department. It was the second decisive decision gained by Bulldogs over London in three days, having blanked them 3 to 0 at London, Thursday.

Bulldogs established a two-goal lead in the first period here Saturday night, with Dr. Stanley Brown, defense veteran, scoring the first goal and Desmond Roche the second. Lorne Duguid scored for the locals in the second period. Early in the third Earl Robinson scored again for Windsor. Huard got London's goal late in the game. The summary:

WINDSOR		LONDON
E. Roche, Duguid, Huggins, lw	rw,	Neville, Groh
Huggins, Ouellette, Lever	c	Carrigan, Huard, Benson
D. Roche, Robinson, Phillips	rw	lw, Quenneville, Pettinger
Gallagher, ld	rd,	Holway, Hoffinger
Arbour, Brown, rd	ld,	Hicks, Hoffinger
Smith, g	g,	Stuart

Score—Windsor 4, London 1. Goals—Brown, Duguid, D. Roche, Robinson for Windsor; Huard for London. Assists—Gallagher, E. Roche, Huggins for Windsor; Hoffinger for London. Referees—M. J. Rodden and Guy Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

DUCKPIN CONGRESS ENDS IN NORFOLK

NORFOLK, Va., April 11 (AP)—The fifth National Duckpin Congress ended here Saturday night, with the following champions enthroned:

1. Ladies' teams, Burk Girls, Norfolk, 1630.
2. Ladies' doubles, E. McCurdy and P. Dozier, Richmond, 694.
3. Ladies' singles, H. Clements, Baltimore, 359.
4. Ladies' all-events, N. Zimmerman, Baltimore, 1052.
1. Men's teams, Silver Springs, Silver Springs, Md., 1819.
2. Men's doubles, C. Bild and E. Blakeley, Washington, 801.
3. Men's singles, W. Arnold, Annapolis, 428.
4. Men's all-events, C. Bauer, Baltimore, 1195.

In other events Miss Gulli and F. Moore of Washington won the mixed doubles title with 714; Winters of Baltimore won the K. of C. sweepstakes with 637; and John Hiser of Bethesda, Md., won the all-events five-year leadership with a score of 5458.

CARDINALS RELEASE STARR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 11 (AP)—Raymond Starr, right-handed pitcher, has been returned to the Rochester Club of the International League, officials of the St. Louis Cardinals announced yesterday. Starr was released at his own request, because he preferred to be a minor league starter rather than a relief pitcher in the majors, Cardinal officials said. Last year Starr won 20 games for Rochester, and lost seven. His release reduced the Cardinals squad to 29 players.

COLLEGE RUGBY RESULT

Princeton 12, New York A. C. 0.

Skittles—Game Of Kings—Survives

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

"I HAVE picked up the pins for nearly all the monarchs of 50 or 60 years ago," says John Crisp, who retired March 19 after more than half a century of service with the British Royal Family at Sandringham.

His remark refers to the game of skittles, of which King Edward VII was very fond. The King and his friends played each evening before dinner and few of the company could work such havoc among the "pins" as the King. They did not play the ordinary nine-pin game, Crisp explains, but had 10 smaller skittles. The very ancient game of skittles, now mainly a tavern pastime, has never faded out in Britain, and quite recently it was revived as a fashionable craze in one or two of the London clubs.

Yale Student Wins Pinehurst Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 11—Milton Pierpont Warner '33 of Pine Orchard, Conn., and Yale University, Saturday won the thirty-second annual North and South amateur golf championship at the Pinehurst Country Club when he defeated John B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., former Yale student, 5 and 3, in the 36-hole final, which was won last year by George T. Dunlap Jr. of New York and Princeton University, 1931 intercollegiate champion, who did not defend at Pinehurst this year.

Warner, a Yale substitute golfer last season, covered the No. 2 Pinehurst course in 75 against 80 Saturday morning and went out in the afternoon nine in 38 to his rival's 43. Warner lost the first two holes in the morning round, but made the turn 1 up.

Ryerson had difficulty with his putting in the afternoon play Saturday. The summary:

NORTH AND SOUTH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Milton Pierpont Warner, Pine Orchard, Conn., and Yale University, defeated John B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., 5 and 3.

SERIES CANCELED BETWEEN LEAGUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., April 11—Word was received here late Saturday afternoon by C. S. King, president of the International Hockey League, that the proposed interleague series with the Canadian-American Hockey League champions had been canceled. A wire from Judge J. E. Dooley, president of the Canadian-American League, announced that ice was not available at the Providence rink, home of the new champions of the circuit, and that it was impossible to book satisfactory dates at the Boston Garden.

International League officials heaved a sigh of relief when word of the cancellation of the series was received. Players had expressed themselves as opposed to such a playoff because of the extreme lateness of their own tournament campaign and the uncertainty of receipts sufficient to insure them a fair reward for a trip to Providence or Boston.

Illinois Villages Vote Fourth Taxless Year

CHICAGO, April 11 (AP)—Here's a record for prosperous communities to consider.

Out in Maine Township, which includes the villages of Des Plaines, Park Ridge, Riverview, and surrounding rural country, the board of auditors, for the fourth consecutive year, has voted not to levy a tax because there is sufficient money on hand for another year.

To make affairs still better, the township high school board reduced its levy 20 per cent.

ARGENTINA TO ECONOMIZE

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 11 (By U. P.)—Proposals for a 40,000,000 peso (about $14,324,000) cut in the new budget and the imposition of higher scale inheritance taxes were recommended to the Cabinet Thursday by the budget committees of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

AMHERST APPOINTS JORDAN

AMHERST, Mass., April 11 (AP)—Lloyd Jordan, assistant football coach at Colgate University, was appointed Saturday head football mentor at Amherst College. Besides serving as first aid to Andy Kerr at Colgate, Jordan is varsity basketball coach at the Hamilton (N. Y.) institution. Jordan will help in the coaching of basketball, baseball and track, and take part in general departmental activities as associate professor of physical education at Amherst. Jordan captained the University of Pittsburg eleven in 1922, graduating in 1923, having played the game under Glenn S. Warner. Jordan is expected to employ the Warner system here.

Amusements

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An Evening's Entertainment
With JEAN

CLIFF PALACES OF MESA VERDE STIR MEMORIES

(Continued from Page 1)

Table"—is a lofty, canyon-cleft and tree-crowned plateau in southwestern Colorado. Rising from the widespread Montezuma Valley on the northwest and the Mancos River on the east and south, to the southwest it looks off to the only point in the United States where four states come together—Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico.

The plateau is 15 miles long, eight miles wide, and at its highest point reaches an altitude of 8575 feet. The park area comprises 51,273 acres, broken by more than a score of deep and picturesque canyons, in the arched-out recesses of which have been discovered hundreds of cliff-dwellings ranging in size from the 200-room Cliff Palace to little single-room retreats perched like eagles' nests against the high walls of the mesa.

Any Approach Impressive

Whether the tourist arrives on the Denver & Rio Grande Western and thence by bus from Durango, or on the Sante Fe Railroad to Gallup, N. M., and thence on the 380-mile round trip automobile stage line to the park, or whether he drives his own car, he approaches Mesa Verde through scenic routes which in themselves are worth the journey.

Nevertheless, however impressive the journey, Mesa Verde comes as a climax. The long grade, which

leaves the Mancos-Cortez Highway about 6½ miles from Mancos and 10 miles from Cortez, enters the park at an altitude of about 7000 feet and winds upward by easy tangents to Point Lookout. Here the tourist gains the first adequate impression of the hugeness of the scene on which the Little People played out their forgotten drama.

The road hugs the edge of a cliff which rises many feet above in a sheer wall and slopes off sharply below to join other slopes and hummocks and buttresses which finally flatten out over a misty valley. In silhouette the mesa looks not unlike a monstrous locomotive with its smokestack lacking, a tremendous cowcatcher being formed by the huge talus slope, the barrel shaped by the sheer sandstone cliffs which soar abruptly to the high plateau.

So far below as to give the impression of a vast, inland sea, a wide valley unrolls, and silvery whitecaps—which are actually irrigation ditches—gleam among the purple-painted surges; and the shimmering slopes of the La Plata Mountains billow upward to the eastern horizon; and wisps of seaweed—where groves of piñon struggle up the hollows—wash on the coppery shores of long buttresses; and sprawling on the western horizon the Sleeping Ute reclines above the hogans of his superstitious namesakes; and off to the south, becalmed in a Sargasso Sea of arid undulations, a full-rigged clipper—it is called Shiprock—awaits the return of transient gales that have striven for thousands of years to part its anchor cable but thus far have succeeded only in scoring deeper seams in its sandstone sails.

Kinship With the Eagles

The road, still climbing, sweeps around Point Lookout and comes out on Knife Edge Road nearly 2000 feet above Montezuma Valley, where an almost breath-taking vista carries the gaze on and off and away to a horizon so wide and so remote that one feels a kinship to the eagles which drift below on the rising air currents.

Then the road bends inland, the sheer outer cliffs are left behind, and the visitor traverses a series of upland meadows rioting with Indian paint brush, purple aster, mariposa lily, gigantic pentstemon, globe mallow, and other wild blooms; enters long lanes through groves of Utah juniper and piñon pine; passes sparsely treed flats gray-green with sagebrush; catches hurried glimpses of the tawny yellow of near-by canyon walls; and, running out to a joint of one of the fingerlike mesas which divide the many canyons on the plateau, suddenly ends at the administration headquarters, Spruce Tree Lodge and the public camping grounds.

The National Park Service has focused the activities of sightseeing at this point and so arranged the day-by-day program that the visitor may be interestingly occupied under the guidance of rangers from 8 a. m. until 8 p. m. when the day's activities are usually concluded with a camp-fire entertainment.

At Spruce Tree Lodge furnished tents, cottages, and meals are provided. The lodge is perched on the rim of the mesa overlooking three canyons. Free public camp grounds are maintained near by on the rim of Spruce Canyon within a grove of juniper cedar and piñon trees, where the "sagebrushers" find water, free wood and other facilities.

"All sorts of people come here," explains Ranger Blank, confidentially, as he pauses at a point of vantage above the Square Tower House and calls attention to the "canyon varnish" which only the brush of time could have painted on the ochre walls. "Yes, sir," he repeats, "all sorts of people come here, but there are actually only two classes of visitors—those who 'get it' and those who don't."

There are several ways of "getting it" at Mesa Verde. Probably the easiest is to join the ranger-conducted trips to the different ruins, supplementing this with a study of the pieces offered in the museum, and reading of the government pamphlets. Another way is to sit on a ledge overlooking one of the ruins and let fancy run free. A third is furnished by the horseback trips arranged by Jim English, and this method is considered "sure fire." But how does it work? How does one know when he "gets it?"

George Pethybridge found out, when he laid his smith's apron aside and started out with Mina to discover what "this here country is made of." He landed at Mesa Verde one morning in June and joined the great American caravan to visit Cliff Palace. He followed the leader over the piñon-clothed plateau to the rim of Cliff Canyon, parked his car and, taking Mina's arm, steered her in the wake of some 35 other sightseers out on a promontory of rock whence a view of Cliff Palace could be had.

He listened as the ranger naturalist explained how the "palace"—which was not a palace but a 200-room community dwelling—was discovered by Richard and Alfred Wetherill of Mancos, Colo., while hunting strayed cattle in 1888. He helped Mina down a cleft in the rocks and made one of a circle of deeply impressed tourists who squatted on the edge of one of the ancient kivas, or circular underground ceremonial chambers, and listened to the ranger's explanation of the Little People and the work they wrought.

Where George "Got It"

It was there that George Pethybridge "got it." He forgot the long canyon broadening out below. He forgot the jutting brow of the canyon wall and the lavender shadows cast under its great arch, where a city of deserted masonry presented itself. He forgot the crude toe-holes cut in the rock by long-gone occupants, and the fire pits blackened by smoke from fires for ages unlit. He forgot the ranger-guide, and the tourists and even Mina, and found himself contemplating in fancy a band of sinewy redskins who were pushing up from the valley of the Mancos bearing huge trimmed pine timbers.

In Europe the first Crusades were brewing, William the Conqueror was fighting in France and the Saxons were revolting against Emperor Henry IV of Germany. Only 70 years previous the vikings had reached Labrador, and it would be nearly 420 years before Christopher Columbus would set foot on American soil.

From the floor of the cliff chamber many thin columns of smoke rose to the sheltering rocky arch and billowed out above the mesa's top. A trio of squaws were grinding corn. Other squaws were wrapping fish from the Mancos River in aromatic herbs to be baked in the embers; still others bent over the floor scraping uncured skins with crude stone knives.

A group of young men were gaming with pebbles, flipping them into small holes drilled in the limestone platform.

A buxom squaw was working above a heated stone. Greasing it with animal fat, she first dipped one hand into a bowl of cornmeal batter, passed it swiftly over the hot stone, and almost in the same motion removed it with the other hand. The result was a wafer-thin bread, known to present-day Indians as he'we.

The men toiled up the last long slope with their sticks of timber and rolled them to a corner of the cave-like balcony. An Indian flute echoed plaintively up the canyon. A drum on the plateau above took up an insistent beat. A falsetto voice wailed a minor lyric.

Just Waiting to Be Called

Then the scene passed away and George Pethybridge found himself helping Mina up one of the ladders which led to an upper terrace of the Cliff Palace ruins. The ranger called attention to a bit of ancient pine, protruding from a wall.

"It is by means of such pieces of wood as these," he explained, "that Dr. A. E. Douglass was enabled through tree-ring chronology to establish the date of Mesa Verde ruins. The earliest tree so far discovered to go into the beams of Cliff Palace was cut in A. D. 1073."

George Pethybridge tilted his head. Faintly on the clear air he seemed to hear the plaintive notes of an Indian flute, the beating of a drum, a falsetto voice intoning minor lyrics, and the echo of a stone ax.

He may have heard the ranger explaining about the seven floor levels of Cliff Palace, with the bottom terrace containing the 23 kivas where the men of the different clans held ceremonial observances consistent with their belief that their race sprang from a mythical underworld. He may have noticed the broad sweep of the chambered city, which grew up above the subterranean kivas; noted the amazing accuracy of line maintained by the primeval masons, both in square and circular walls; and even noted the print of women's fingers in the ancient cement still pressed between the stones. He may have found interest in these and many other records which the brush of time had not obliterated from the ruins. But what he said to the ranger was this:

George Knew the Signs

"I've got it! All a fellow has to do is to climb onto that Speaker Chief's platform up there and send a call down the canyon to bring the whole kit and caboodle of those ancient ones out of hiding!"

"You've got it all right," declared the ranger approvingly.

Therefore it may be presumed that when one "gets it" at Mesa Verde he is able to people at will practically any ruin he comes upon with its primitive population, implements and appurtenances—limited only by the extent of his archæological learning. And it should likewise be recorded that Mr. C. Marshall Finnan, superintendent, is drilling a corps of rangers in the art of re-creating the ancient scenes.

At Cliff Palace—probably the first group of cliff dwellings to be developed by the Little People after their emergence from the Late Basket Maker stage—the apartments are grouped in a crescent in conformity with the curve of the rear wall of the cave.

The cave itself, like most of the rocky recesses in the region, resembles an immense thumb index in a giant book of sandstone leaves. The rooms are small and the general impression is that the city merely grew without benefit of plan as each successive group of masons worked out their whims upon it.

The caravan moves on to Balcony House, high on the walls of Soda Canyon. Ladders fashioned with fitting crudity enable the tourist to emulate in a measure some prehistoric invader and discover for himself how easily one man with a stone club might have stood off an invading horde.

Another feature of Balcony House is a long, curving channel negotiated only on hands and knees and so deftly fashioned that while an invader must advance into a blind tunnel to reach the dwelling proper, the defender at the other end of the tunnel has a clear vision through.

Other Places, Other Tales

The Cliff Palace and Balcony House constitute one trip of the ranger-guided caravan. Another trip touches a half-dozen or more prehistoric buildings and 1000 or more years in time. Probably the Sun Temple is one of the more important of these. This is located on top of a high cliff commanding Fewkes Canyon and was probably a devotional structure.

Mummy House, New Fire House, Oak Tree House, Square Tower House, Sunset House and Earth Lodge "A" are the other ruins visited on this trip and each place tells a story all its own of the work, play and worship of inhabitants of long ago.

But tourists who stick too closely to their automobiles are missing some of the best things Mesa Verde has to offer. Mystery lurks around the bend of each trail to reward the hiker and horseback rider. Only by trail can the Wetherill Mesa and Rock Springs ruins be reached, only trails lead to the Mancos Canyon ruins occupying forbidding cliffs hundreds of feet above the river bed, or Holmes Tower, or Sandal House, or dozens of other ruins hidden away from the main thoroughfares.

At no other national park is it possible to take the horseback trail with less expense or with better service. In the shadow of the trees opposite the camp-fire circle, gentle western horses are usually waiting, with James G. English in charge. Whether the demand be for a half-day jaunt or a month's pack trip, Jim makes all the necessary arrangements, looks after the minutest detail, and for good measure throws in many a pertinent tale of the Southwest.

An Eye to Practicalities

Suppose one were to choose the Spring House trip. The cost? For one person it will be $6 for the day; two persons, $4 each; three or more, $3.50 each; each price including the services of a guide. The horses are waiting at the Spruce Tree Lodge, where saddle-bag lunches may be obtained. The party mounts and moves down the colorful canyon side, with Spruce Tree House ruins—a sleepy eye beneath a clouded brow—peeping out from its shadowy chamber.

Reaching the canyon floor, the trail passes over a wide meadow of mesquite and salt bush, washed purple with dyes of the morning, to Navajo Canyon, where the trail winds upward to another tongue of plateau land, passing numerous small ruins clinging in the lesser caverns high above. The climb is steep and the horses rest often. But not too often, for at each stop added opportunity is found to swing about in the saddle and study the long line of mysterious cliffs opposite the trail, and to pick out outlines of imagined things, and perhaps—if the day is propitious—to spot a band of Navajo park employees working on a far-off trail among the dwarfed pines.

Crossing the plateau from Navajo Canyon, the party reaches the rim of Wickiup Canyon and dismounts, for the rest of the trail is impassable to horses. Along the edge of this V-shaped corridor it makes its way, coming at length to Spring House, where a stop is made for lunch and exploration. The ruins here have remained practically untouched since their discovery, and the veriest tyro is able to feel something of the thrill of archæological research by digging in the slopes below the ruins for relics.

Indeed, the "Jim English" Museum, which consists of a shelf of rock swept clear of débris and lined with articles of interest picked up on the site, is always at hand to accommodate any new pieces uncovered.

The Tale of the Little People

It is in such a setting as this, with the crumbling walls of the ancient dwelling about one, the high sweep of the rocky recess arching over one, a 1000-foot incline dropping off before one, and the vast uninhabited canyon stretching away from one until its purple and green and yellow strokes are softened and merged into the violet distance, that one should hear the tale of the Little People.

"Jim" swings his high-heeled boots over the edge of his rocky seat, and pushing back his sombrero, plunges into the narrative.

"They call 'em the Little People," he begins. "But they were not little, they were merely peace-loving and cautious and satisfied to live and let live. They were as large as the average man today, but because they were not mighty in war and succumbed to natural conditions, the Navajos and Pueblo tribes hereabouts refer to them as 'Little' or 'Lesser' People.

"Badgered by marauding tribes, tired of warfare, seeking peace and seclusion, they made their way up into these hidden canyons. For many years they lived above on the mesa. First were the Late Basket Makers, examples of whose weaving and pottery and evidences of whose living quarters indicate that they lived here 3000 years ago. Then, either their culture developed or they disappeared and the cliff-dwellers came on the scene.

"The great recesses in the canyons offered fine sites for shelter and defense, and one after another of these arched formations were taken up by these people, until this mesa was fairly swarming with inhabitants.

Their Farming Was Modern

"More developments followed. Community and religious temples were erected. Irrigation and conservation was practiced. From places of retreat many of the cliff-dwellings came to be places of dwelling. Corn and beans and edible gourds were raised. Piñon nuts, a variety of berries, the fruit of the yucca, and roots and shoots of various plants were harvested and stored in sealed recesses in the interior of the caves.

"For game the hunters brought in venison, mountain sheep and rabbits, with possibly an occasional wild duck or other game bird. The women used wooden bowls, wicker ware and glazed pottery. The men fashioned axes, spear-points, and stone tools. Their only written records were comprised in a few symbols or pictographs painted on the walls of their buildings or scratched in the face of canyon walls.

"Thus the Little People lived a sort of sylvan-urban existence in these high places, until some five centuries ago, when something happened. The tree rings tell the story of a long drought. The Utes, whose reservation adjoins the park have a tradition of a 12-year drought. But there is nothing to tell us where and when the cliff-dwellers migrated. It is as though they had suddenly stepped into a sort of Fourth Dimension."

"But," someone asks, "surely they must have left some shred of evidence. Their descendants—"

Honk! Honk! These persistent interruptions, how annoying they are. They leave sentences half finished and questions half answered. With the Little People the interruption may have been a famine. Today it's an automobile horn.

Oh, well. It's time to be off anyway. And since we must be leaving it is well to go even as those ancient people, leaving an unanswered question.

Honk! Honk! All aboard. All aboard. We're off—headed straight for the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, scheduled for April 13.

They Built to Stay, Then Went—Where, No One Knows

Upper Left—Courtesy of the National Park Service to The Christian Science Monitor. Upper Middle—Courtesy of Denver Tourist Bureau to The Christian Science Monitor. Upper and Lower Right—The Christian Science Monitor-DeCou from Ewing Galloway. Lower Left and Circle—Courtesy of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad to The Christian Science Monitor.

THE LITTLE PEOPLE LEAVE THEIR WORKS BEHIND

Top Row, Left to Right—Echo Cliff Frowns on the Right of Mesa Verde National Park, Looking Down Navajo Canyon. In the Center of These Prehistoric Ruins of the Cliff Dwellers May Be Seen the Partly Restored Spruce Tree House, Where Revivals of Ceremonials Are Held. The Sun Temple, Atop the Mesa Near the Ruins of the Cliff Dwellers. This Is Supposed to Have Been a Place of Worship. Bottom Row, Left to Right—Cliff Palace, Largest of the Ancient Cliff Dwellers' Communities in the Mesa Verde National Park. Another View of Cliff Palace. Inset—Starting Point of Ranger-Guide Tours.

Mesa Verde National Park

(Prepared especially for The Christian Science Monitor by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.)

Superintendent—C. Marshall Finnan, Mancos, Colo.

Distinctive Features—Ruins of cliff dwellings representing prehistoric civilization; region of unsurpassed scenic interest; borders on Southern Ute Indian Reservation.

Area—51,273 acres.

Location—Extreme southwestern corner of Colorado.

Nearest Cities—Durango, Colo.; Gallup, N. M.

Highway Approaches—From Pueblo, Colo—State Nos. 50 and 550; also United States 450 from Pueblo. From Salt Lake City, Utah—State Nos. 50 and 450. From Gallup, N. M. (on Transcontinental Highway No. 66), United States No. 666.

Nearest Railway Stations—Grand Junction and Durango, Colo., on Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, and Gallup, N. M., on Santa Fe Railroad.

Accommodations—Comfortable cottages ($5 to $5.75 a day, American plan) and floored tents ($4 to $4.50 a day, American plan). Guides, camping outfits, and horses at reasonable rates. For short trips, saddle horses ($1 first hour and 50 cents for each additional hour).

Automobile License Fee—$1.

Outstanding Scenic Points—Park Point, 8575 feet, overlooks portions of Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico; view of Shiprock, 45 miles distant. Canyons containing most important cliff dwellings are Cliff, Navajo, Spruce, Rock, Long, Wickiup, Soda and Moccasin. Point Lookout famous for sunset views.

Wild Life—Deer, bobcats, coyotes and many smaller animals. Brilliant floral display.

Best Time to Visit—July and August.

Park Season—May 15 to Oct. 15; limited accommodations before June 15 and after Sept. 15.

NATIONAL PARKS TO SAVE, BUT TO KEEP UP IDEALS

Will Complete Projects Under Way, but Not Begin Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 11—National Park Service officials meeting here last week, in response to a telegram received by Mr. Horace M. Albright, director of National Parks, from Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, resolved to maintain the present high standards of service for visitors, despite curtailed federal budgets.

New projects will not be undertaken but funds will be spent in completing projects now under way, Mr. Albright declared.

Approval was given to the plan whereby the national military parks, including Gettysburg Battlefield, Appomattox Courthouse, Lincoln's Birthplace and others will be transferred from the War to the Interior Department, under the National Park Service.

The park authorities reached a final decision to professionalize the service. To pass the examinations, candidates for ranger must have the equivalent of a university education hereafter. Heretofore they have been selected principally for practical outdoors experience.

The park service, it was decided, will stamp or mark genuine Indian articles at the source of manufacture, the certification system to go into effect as soon as details are completed. Much Indian handiwork is sold in the parks, and the government stamp will assure tourists the articles are genuine.

As an experiment, consideration is being given to an official operating license to cover airplane transportation in Grand Canyon National Park. If successful, such licenses may be issued by the park service in the future.

REICHSBANK RATE CUT

BERLIN, April 11—The Reichsbank has reduced its discount rate to 5½ per cent from 6 per cent.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Riddle Hill

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

Chapter V

[Nick and Lonny Arnold live with their mother at Riddle Hill. When they hear that their uncle's ward, a girl, is to spend the summer with them they are none too pleased. But Josephine-Joy is full of surprises. She is a Scout and her Scout possessions, especially her knot-board, arouse the boys' keen interest. On the day after her arrival they set out on burros to explore the ranch, and Jo-Joy is particularly interested in a deserted cabin which once belonged to an old-time settler who, it was rumored, had struck gold more than once. The place had changed hands several times since then but no hidden gold had been discovered, nor did anyone know why he had called the hill "Riddle Hill."]

"THEN it really is a mystery—with lost treasure and everything!" Jo-Joy cried. "I can scarcely wait to begin exploring."

"Explore all you want to—but don't take the story too seriously, Jo-Joy," Mrs. Arnold cautioned. "It was evidently just one of those legends that had its roots in someone's imagination. So don't be disappointed if you only discover that there really isn't anything to discover."

"Oh, I won't, truly. Just trying to unravel a mystery is plenty of fun."

"How would you like to have a picnic supper at the cabin this afternoon?" proposed Mrs. Arnold. "You can build a fire in the fireplace if you'll be careful, and I have some frankfurters that will be just the thing for toasting."

"I can't think of anything I'd rather to," declared Jo-Joy. "I'll take my flashlight and Scout knife and perhaps we can spend part of the time exploring."

* * *

Jo-Joy's enthusiasm for the search could well have been spread over a 20-room house composed almost entirely of secret staircases, panels, vaults and ells. The only drawback to the cabin was its dearth of possible hiding places.

"I wish it had an attic or a cellar." Jo-Joy scanned the room with probing eyes. "There aren't even any partitions because the logs make both the outside and the inside. But as soon as we have built the fire we can explore around a bit."

"Jiminy! We forgot to bring any paper to start the fire with!" Nick burst out.

"We can build it Scout-fashion, without any paper," was Jo-Joy's calm rejoinder. "All we need is a piece of pitchy wood, some dry pine needles and twigs and some bigger sticks."

When these had been carried to the hearth, Jo-Joy sorted them into three orderly piles. She drew out her Scout knife and whittled from the pitchy pine a supply of slivers with which she constructed a sort of miniature tepee in the center of the fireplace. Deftly she added pine needles and twigs and then inserted a lighted match. A frail flame crept up through the tinder and steadily flourished as she fed it with larger and larger sticks. Shortly a full-fledged fire was crackling energetically in the fireplace and sending out waves of warmth.

"Say, that was slick—and with only one match!" There was admiration in Nick's exclamation.

"We can put a couple of small logs on and it will be just right for toasting the frankfurters when we have our picnic," Jo-Joy said. "And now let's begin exploring."

The children searched diligently, but the cupboards revealed only a few battered utensils and empty boxes. And even their most strenuous efforts failed to dislodge a single rock in the fireplace.

"I told you there was nothing to explore," Nick maintained. "Let's stop poking around and have our picnic. We have to get home before dark."

A few moments later they were sitting before the fireplace with the frankfurters sizzling over the glowing embers and filling the room with an appetizing odor.

"There's something especially Scouty-feeling about this old cabin," Jo-Joy reflected. "I guess it's partly because it reminds me of our camp lodge and partly because I keep thinking of the pioneer scout who built it and lived in it. He must have cooked his food in this fireplace just like us. And he must have gone out from here on all sorts of adventures." And then Jo-Joy uttered a breathless little "O-o-oh!"

* * *

"Why, what's the matter?" Nick and Lonny stared at her.

"This place has given me an idea," Jo-Joy's eyes shone. "Why couldn't we turn this cabin into a Scout Lookout—where we could carry on our Scout adventures! We could bring all my Scout equipment over—"

"On Leslie!" Lonny interjected, his imagination catching fire at once. "He'd make a fine pack-burro—just like the pioneer scouts had!"

"What would be the sense of going to all that trouble when we could just chuck them into a sack or something?" demanded Nick.

But Jo-Joy was not to be influenced by Nick's practical objections. "I think Lonny's idea is splendid," she defended. "It would make it seem lots 'realer.' And anyway, this is a sort of game and adventure where you don't have to figure out the sense of every little thing. Don't you think you'd like it?"

"Oh, I might," was Nick's guarded answer. "What else would we do?"

"We could carry out the adventures we'd each like best to do. Can you see the top of Riddle Hill from the ranch house?"

"Yes, the frog shows up plainly. Why?" returned Nick.

"Well, we could try out different kinds of signaling between here and the house," said Jo-Joy. "We could use regular flags and then try whistles and maybe mirrors."

"That might not be a bad idea," Nick conceded. "But where would we get the flags?"

"I can make a set out of old muslin. The pioneer scouts used just what they could find—and that is what we can do. We'll clean the cabin all up and keep our specimens and other things in the cupboards. And we might do camp cooking—and we'll keep on trying to unravel the mystery of Riddle Hill."

"There are a lot of old cooking things in one of the sheds," Lonny contributed. "We could have those to use here."

"And we can chop up some of the old wood lying around and keep the wood bin full." Nick was warming up to the idea.

"We won't have much spare time on school days," considered Jo-Joy. "But we can plan to spend our Saturdays here and we can do a lot then. If we learn the Morse code and practice signaling after school, we'll soon be able to send messages back and forth from the top of Riddle Hill."

"And we could call it Riddle Hill Lookout," was Lonny's inspiration.

"Why, that's a perfectly grand idea, Lonny," Jo-Joy nodded enthusiastically. "And after it is all fixed up, you can keep on having good times in it for years and years!"

Complete silence followed her last remark and the glow was abruptly extinguished from Lonny's face.

"Why, whatever is the matter, Lonny?"

"Oh, n-nothing," Lonny said in a muffled voice. "Only I just happened to think that we prob'ly won't be here for years and years. And if we fix the cabin and have such good times in it now—it will just make it all the harder if we have to leave Riddle Hill."

"Leave Riddle Hill!" Jo-Joy repeated blankly.

"Yes," explained Nick. "Unless we can get money some other way before June, Mother may have to sell it to an old development company that wants to put dams and fish ponds and clubhouses all over the place."

"How dreadful! But Kippy says there's a solution to every problem if you just search hard enough. So there must be to this one, and we'll simply have to find it."

"But how?"

"I don't know," Jo-Joy frankly admitted. "But there's one sure thing. I'm going to try harder than ever to solve the riddle of Riddle Hill!"

[To be continued next Monday.]

Dark

Chickie's in the coop,
Horsie's in the barn,
Doggie's out doors in the cold.
Kitty's by the fireside
Safe from harm,
Lambie's cuddled up in the fold.

Birdie's in the tree-top,
Baby's in the house,
Cozy as a mouse!

Teddy's in his box
On the nursery shelf,
The lions are asleep in the zoo.
Froggie's in the frog pond
Singing to himself,
Dolly's in her cradle, too.

Birdie's in the tree-top,
Baby's in the house,
Cozy as a mouse!

Josephine van Dolzen Pease

Toad and Toadstools

Lynwood M. Chace, Swansea, Mass.-The Christian Science Monitor.

DIGNIFIED MR. TOAD POSES FOR HIS PICTURE

Spring is here and it will not be long before the chorus song of Mr. Toad and his friends is heard rising from thousands of ponds.

Toads belong to temperate climates. The common toad of North America is about 3½ inches long, of a brownish-olive color, with a yellowish streak down its back. Toads have beautiful eyes. Perhaps some of you have already discovered this. The common toad has many relations, for there are perhaps 30 different kinds of toads in the United States.

Toads are such useful animals in protecting the garden from cutworms and other destructive insects that it is said a big toad is worth $20 to the gardener.

Games From Other Lands

IF YOU should take a trip to any foreign country you would find the children of your own age playing games just as you do yourself at playtime. And if you knew their language you might find many of these games just the same as yours. And many of them are different, but just as much fun.

One of the favorite games in Mexico is called "The Shoe." The players all stand or sit about in a circle. The one who is "It" is in the center. He throws a shoe. If it falls right side up, everyone laughs as hard as he can. If it falls with the sole up, everyone must point to it with a very serious face. Anyone who makes a mistake and laughs when he should be sober, or looks sober when he should laugh must drop out of the game and pay a forfeit later.

Another game that is very popular with Mexican girls and boys is "The Plate." Everyone sits about in chairs in a circle, and the one who is "It" stands in the middle with a plate. He gives everyone a number, then he spins the plate and calls out a number. The boy or girl who has been given that number tries to catch the plate before it stops spinning and falls to the floor. If he fails to do this, he must take the center and spin the plate.

Russian children have a game called "Gorelki" (which means "Burning") that they love. For this they march around two by two with the one who is "It" marching at the head of the line. The couple at the head of the line sing this verse:

"Gori, gori yasno!
Shtoby mei posgasto
Glian na neibo—
Ptchka letit."

Which means in our language, "Burn brightly, so that the fire does not go out; Look up at the sky,—a bird is flying!"

The one who is "It" must look up at the sky and, as he does so, the two behind separate and run, one on either side of him. They try to get ahead of him and join hands again before he can touch either of them. If they succeed, they can go down to the end of the line and the next couple tries it. But if one of them is caught he must be "It," and the one who caught him may take his partner and go down to the end of the line. They march around until every couple has had a chance to run.

"C'est Ouvert," meaning "it is open" is a variety of "Hide and Seek" that the French Canadian children play. They divide into two sides, each side having a captain. One side shuts its eyes while the captain of the other side takes his party off somewhere and hides them, all together. As the other side carries on the search the captain, in a series of signals, warns his side, telling them what to do.

If he calls "Citron," which means lemon in our language, that signifies that they are to go back. If he calls "Papier" (paper) they know they must keep quiet. "Potacks porrits" (rotten potatoes) means "You may come out just a little way." But when he says "C'est Ouvert" every one must rush to the goal. Of course the side that reaches the goal first hides the next time.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Balloon Puzzle published April 4:

Humility, loyalty, patience, kindness, cooperation, willingness, honesty, courtesy, obedience.

Mail Bag

Petionville, Haiti

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I have read the letters in the Monitor for several years. I like Snubs and Waddles, too. I hope someone will write to me.

We live in Haiti. My daddy is an officer in the Marine Corps, and is stationed with the Garde d'Haiti. My sister and I were born here. We have also lived in Annapolis, where my brother was born, and in Parris Island, South Carolina. I have lived with my grandmother in New York City, too.

I am eight years old. My mother teaches us. We use the courses from the Calvert School. I like it very much.

We have dogs and cats for pets. We ride mules. I shall be glad to tell anyone who writes to me about Haiti, and our life here.

I hope, dear Editor, that you will like the picture of my sister and brother and me.

With love to you, and all Mail Baggers,

CLAUDETTE JEANNE R.

[Thank you for the picture, Claudette and Cynthia and Jay. When is Jay going to write a letter to the Mail Bag?—Ed.]

Petionville, Haiti

Dear Editor:

My sister has written to the Mail Bag, and I should like someone to write to me, too.

I am six years old. I like to play with our puppies, and swim, and ride. We skate on the tile porch. There are no sidewalks here to skate on. We climb some of the trees in the garden. Some of them are mango trees. I like mangoes and sugar cane.

With love, CYNTHIA VIRGINIA R.

Prospect, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I have just become interested in The Christian Science Monitor through a friend who takes the paper. I am especially interested in the Mail Bag and should like to become a correspondent.

There are many interesting things in Prospect to write about. Where we live there is a large electric power plant and just 34 miles from here is Crater Lake, one of the wonders of the world.

We are studying Holland in geography at school. Holland is my favorite country, and I should like to hear from someone there.

I am 10 years old. JEAN F.

Canton, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I have a little brother five years old, and I am nine. We enjoy the Mail Bag very much. Mother and I read to my brother from the Children's Page. I like best Milly-Molly-Mandy and Little Cat.

I am in the third grade. At school we are studying about Holland and on our sand table we are making a scene typical of Holland. I should like to receive letters from any little girls, especially from Holland.

At school we made Washington bookends. I used the pictures and poems in the Monitors of the 19th and 20th of February. We are going to make tulips out of colored paper.

My Grandmother has a dog named Snubs and some cats. Snubs nearly always lets the cats eat first.

In our town we have the largest plow factory in the world. It is called the International Harvester Company.

Your little friend, CORA ELIZABETH Y.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I am an American boy, and I should like to write to someone in Africa. I have been studying about Africa and it interests me exceedingly. I should like to know all I can about this country. I wish so much to go there, but I guess I can't. So the next best thing to do would be to correspond with someone who lives there. Can you help me?

I am 9 years old. KEVIN O. F.

[We have quite a number of Mail Bag readers in Africa, Kevin, so no doubt you will find a correspondent.—Ed.]

Wakefield, England

Dear Editor:

I am 7 years old and should like to correspond with a little girl of my age. My sister wrote to the Mail Bag and got two friends.

I have a canary that sings nearly all day. I like the stories in the Monitor very much, especially Little Cat. Please may we have more Little Cat stories in the Monitor?

I go to the First Church at Wakefield on Sundays.

With love, BERYL B.

[Yes, Little Cat is great fun, isn't he, Beryl? We shall be having another story about him some day soon.—Ed.]

Bigger and Better Bubbles

Children of all ages from six (and under) to 60 (and over) can have a grand and glorious time blowing bubbles. However, the amount of fun and the quality of the bubbles both depend chiefly on the quality of the soap solution, so here is a formula which is certain to produce excellent results. The night before the party date (so that the solution will stand overnight) mix:

1 pint of water (2 measuring cupfuls)
2 small tablespoonfuls of glycerine
4 teaspoonfuls of green soap (liquid)

Another wise preparation for your bubble blowing is to smear a rim of soap around the inside bowl of the pipe.

Let the children blow any and every kind of bubbles for the first 10 or 15 minutes after the bubble pipes are passed around. Then the bubble blowing contests begin. The contests should include seeing who can blow the largest bubble; the bubble that lasts the longest when dropped on a woolen blanket (be sure that the blanket is all wool); who can blow the most bubbles in succession through a hoop, etc.—From *"Everybody's Party Book,"* by WILLIAM P. and BONITA KEASBEY.

Monpeng's Wonderful Feast

Based on an Ancient Eastern Story

YUA WONG had been abroad all day and when at nightfall he returned to his own house he found poor Monpeng stationed before his gate with her begging bowl.

"Alms," she begged, "kind master, alms! I have tasted no food this day."

"Be patient, good Monpeng," Yua Wong replied, "the rice is not yet cooked; wait here, and I will send you food."

Yua Wong passed through his screen, crossed the courtyard and entered his study where he found many of his learned friends gathered to take council with him concerning the day's news.

Soon there were maps on the table, drawings were being made, and talk of the most serious kind went on for many hours. No one gave a thought to food, and poor Monpeng was forgotten.

By dawn the last guest had left, and Yua Wong sat alone, sipping refreshment from a delicate china bowl. It tasted good. Suddenly he realized he was hungry, and then he thought of Monpeng.

"See if the beggar-woman is still at the gate," he cried to his servant.

"The beggar-woman is still at the gate," the man replied.

"Then bring her in," he ordered. "Take her bowl and fill it with rice, and give her the best sauces; wrap two of the big persimmons in the storeroom carefully in leaves and give her those also."

When Monpeng came into the study room, Yua Wong himself placed a chair for her where she might be seated.

"Are you not perishing with hunger, my good Monpeng?" he asked kindly.

"I have not felt hunger since you promised me food," she replied.

"How then? Someone came by and fed you?"

"No one fed me, sir. But I was thinking of the good white rice you would put in my bowl, and the sauce that perhaps you would add. It even seemed I could taste the fruit I thought your generosity might give me, and in that way I feasted all night, and felt no hunger as I waited without your honorable gate."

"We have been occupied this night with great questions, Monpeng; it was not possible to think of rice."

"I know; I heard men talking in the street as they passed by," she said. "I thought I should go home; but you had bade me have patience, and so I waited and feasted on the promise you had given. 'Yua Wong I have known since he was small,' I said. 'He keeps his promises.'"

The servant brought in the bowl heaped high with food, and the leaf-parcel of fruit, and placed them in the woman's hands.

The early sun was gilding the edge of the courtyard.

"Sit here and eat," said Yua Wong. "It will be warmer than in the cold shadows of the street."

"Yua Wong forgets that I have feasted. I will take this home for later in the day," Monpeng replied.

Tying her bowl in a bandanna handkerchief so that she could sling it on her arm, she took her leave and made her way along the narrow street, spurred on by the pleasure her old mother would take in the splendid meal she was bringing home. As for herself, had she not feasted all night as she waited outside the gate?

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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THE HOME FORUM

Thoreau and Gandhi

A NEW consciousness of the interrelation of human thought came to me when I met a man who had known Gandhi and had lived on terms of intimacy with him for a time. In Gandhi, his temperament and his mission, I was interested; but it is not of the details of his life and character that I will now write. What struck me as of special moment was a little revelation of the influence of Thoreau on the Hindu leader.

Three-quarters of a century and more have gone since Thoreau wrote of his simple life in the woods, and laid down his conception of the duty of civil disobedience. His experiments and his teaching might well be said to have produced no practical results. He lived his individual life and he was not anxious to obtain disciples. Convinced that "to maintain oneself on this earth is not a hardship but a pastime, if we will live simply and wisely; as the pursuits of simpler nations are still the sports of the more artificial," he was chiefly concerned with his personal problems, and in squaring his conduct with his conceptions. He "quietly declared war with the State after his fashion," but he did not expect others to follow his example. We need not here inquire whether he was right or wrong. It is sufficient to say that he was sincere. Robert Louis Stevenson affirms that "if he had possessed persuasive powers, if he had counted a party however small, if he had been followed by a hundred or by thirty of his fellows, I cannot but believe it would have greatly precipitated the era of freedom and justice." That is as it may be. "The cost of a thing," said Thoreau, "is the amount of what I will call life which is required to be exchanged for it immediately or in the long run." And Thoreau was of the opinion that he could not afford, in terms of life, to make money, to multiply his needs, and to take his place in the ranks of orthodox society.

Thoreau set himself against the whole momentarily irresistible stream of civilization. Perhaps, had he made many converts, much that is of the greatest value to the Western nations would never have existed. For my part, I can appreciate Thoreau's views without adopting them. What was good for him would perhaps have been bad for the community. It is, I repeat, not of the merits or demerits of Thoreau that I would write; and all this is merely by way of introduction to my theme.

One other preliminary observation there remains to make. I do not think it will be claimed that Thoreau has ever been a popular author. He is ranked high by students of American literature, and there are those who love him. He has always kept his place in the margin; the idol of a group of readers scattered in time and place, the admired individualist of a few more, and, to the general, caviare. His fame has not been trumpeted abroad; despite his local renown, he lived and wrote obscurely, and, though he will never be forgotten, it would seem that he will never be widely known.

The man who knew Gandhi and I were discussing the events of India and the personality of Gandhi. Suddenly, with apparent irrelevance, he said: "Are you acquainted with the work of Thoreau?"

"Yes," I replied, "he was one of the heroes of my youth."

"He has always been my hero," said the man who knew Gandhi, "and I read him constantly. Do you still read him?"

"It is a long time since I read him," I confessed, "but I think I recall him perfectly."

"I am glad you do. But I wish you would read him again. You cannot understand Gandhi unless you remember Thoreau."

"We seem to be digressing," I remarked.

"Not at all," said the man who knew Gandhi, "and I will tell you why."

Thereupon he began the following narrative: "I was with Gandhi one evening when it occurred to me to ask whether the Eastern man was acquainted with the Western man. I asked Gandhi point-blank whether he had ever read Thoreau. 'Read Thoreau!' he replied, and his eyes brightened. 'Yes, I read him for the first time in Johannesburg in 1906. He has had a great influence on my life. His simplicity of living, his sense of values, his doctrine of civil disobedience, have meant much to me.' Now you see that we were not digressing, now you see that all this is not irrelevant."

This is a third-hand story I am telling, and it may not have happened precisely in that manner to Gandhi, and it may not have been told by Gandhi in precisely those words, and it may be necessary to make some allowance for inaccuracy in my repetition of this conversation with the man who knew Gandhi. But the upshot appears plain, and I cannot doubt that the existence of Thoreau played its part in the formation of Gandhi; and, therefore, in the determination of the mighty movement that is sweeping India with incalculable consequences to the British Empire and to the world.

Now I judge these facts in no political balance. The single and simple thought that came to me, as I listened to the man who knew Gandhi, was that it is sheer folly to try to estimate the probable or possible results, immediate or remote, of any life which may appear relatively obscure, or the ultimate effect of any word, spoken or written, which may appear to fall by the wayside or to be preserved by relatively few.

If there is a modicum of truth—and of that there seems no doubt—in the story of the man who knew Gandhi, then it is impossible to refuse to recognize some connection between the solitary sage of Walden and the Mahatma of the vast multitudes of India. This single and simple thought has tremendous implications. The seed that is sown, the life that is lived, the word that is spoken—who knows to what harvest, in what time, and in what clime, they will ripen?

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

Barcarolle

Dark Hesper climbs the evening sky,
And sails grow dim on rosy seas
And golden in the west there lie
The Isles of the Hesperides. . . .

The water laps the languid oar,
Ripples and gurgles, croons and sings;
Low through the dusk a troubadour
Murmurs his love to muted strings.

The clinging darkness wraps us round,
More tender grows the fragrant breeze:
Shall not our own sweet isles be found,
The Isles of the Hesperides?

—S. MATTHEWMAN, in *The Poetry Review* (London).

Tolerance

In the first place, if people are to live happily together, they must not fancy, because they are thrown together now, that all their lives have been exactly similar up to the present time, that they started exactly alike, and that they are to be for the future of the same mind. A thorough conviction of the difference of men is the great thing to be assured of in social knowledge: it is to life what Newton's law is to astronomy. Sometimes men have a knowledge of it with regard to the world in general: they do not expect the outer world to agree with them in all points, but are vexed at not being able to drive their own tastes and opinions into those they live with. Diversities distress them. Yet we might as well say, "Why all these stars, why this difference; why not all one star?"

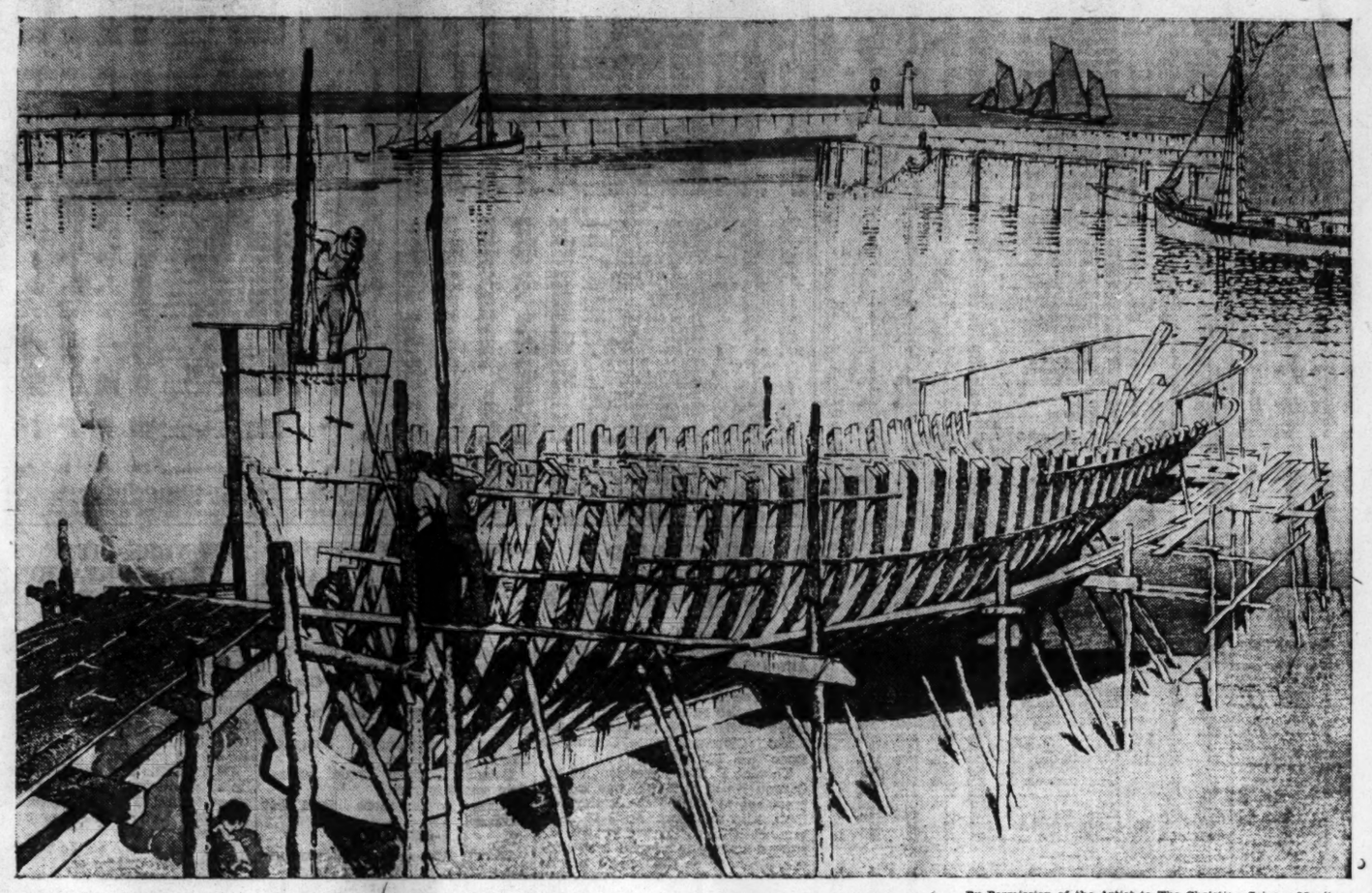
Many rules for people living together in peace follow from the above. For instance, not to interfere unreasonably with others, not to ridicule their tastes, not to question and re-question their resolves, not to indulge in perpetual comment on their proceedings, and to delight in their having other pursuits than ours, are all based upon a thorough perception of the simple fact that they are not we.—From "Friends in Council," by SIR ARTHUR HELPS.

Beautiful It Is to See

Beautiful it is to see
On London Bridge the bold-eyed seabirds wheel,
And hear them cry, and all for a light-flung crust
Fling us their wealth, their freedom, speed and gleam.

And beautiful to see
Them that pass by lured by those birds to stay,
And smile and say "How tame they are"—how tame!
Friendly as stars to steersmen in mid seas,
And as remote as midnight's darling stars. . . .

—EDMUND BLUNDEN, in "Collected Poems."



By Permission of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

Building the Trawler: From a Colorprint (Woodcut) by John Platt

When Starlings Go to Roost

There is a small cloud above the distant wood. The air is still. Suddenly it thins and almost fades from sight, as though dissipated by a rising breeze. Now it is dark again and changes its form from circular to oblong and from oblong to linear, stretching far across the opalescent evening sky. Once more it gathers itself together into a huge dark oval, swoops downward and is gone.

Listen! The air is filled with sound. Indescribable and various, it comes across the intervening meadows like the irresponsible chattering, singing, whistling of a great concourse of children. It is the good-night party of the starlings. For two hours or more the flocks have been pouring in from ploughland and stubble, stackyard and garden, from anywhere, in fact, where suitable food may be found.

Soon all are silent. The twilight deepens so that one has approached to within a few yards of the dark mass on the edge of the wood, before recognizing it as an old ruined barn. Although farther back the trees and underbrush are covered with thousands of starlings, at the moment, if one were not aware of it, their presence in such numbers would not be suspected. All the more startling, then, is the discordant shriek that suddenly breaks the evening silence.

There is a glimpse of something white that flits, about a man's height from the ground, along the front of the old building. Stranger even than the unearthly cry comes another sound, as of one who sleeps with his mouth wide open, snoring fit to wake the sleeping beauty!

Surely this is strange, that one so active as the silent flitting shape, quartering back and forth among the outermost trees of the wood, should snore as though he were still fast asleep! He is not a somnambulist, however; far from it, for with another startling scream, no doubt to let all know that, in the g ing at least, this particular spot is his own private domain, he alights, like a falling feather, on the old barn door.

Now one can see that, after all, it is a bird. Great round face, and gleaming eyes, white plumage and extraordinary figure, together with his peculiar gestures and discordant voice, have combined to make for him an unenviable reputation among the ignorant and superstitious. *Strix flammea*, to give him his full name, is a very peculiar bird indeed. A stay-at-home, who has yet, at some time or other in the history of his species, distributed himself from Britain to Africa, from India to America, to Malay, and even to Australia. What is the explanation? Maybe his race is an ancient one, and this widespread distribution has been going on gradually for thousands of years; or perhaps he, like others of his kind, was once a wanderer, although now from year's end to year's end he stays near his chosen spot, be it barn, church or hollow tree.

Who can say? Ask of the moon, to whom "he doth complain."

White-Misted Was the Weald

White-misted was the weald; the lawns were silver-grey;
The lark his lonely field for heaven had forsaken;
And the wind upon its way whispered the boughs of may,
And touched the nodding peony-flowers to bid them waken.

—SIEGFRIED SASSOON, in "Selected Poems."

BOATS, in one phase or another, have formed the subject of several of Mr. John Platt's prints. They are endowed with a special charm and interest through the artist's personal conception of his subjects and the somewhat unusual, but always happy, angle from which he has viewed them and conveyed them to the block.

The trawler in the making is no exception to this peculiar gift of the artist. The main feature of the picture begins in a corner of the foreground and, as it evolves, stands out picturesuely against the flat expanse of motionless water, skirted in the distance by the lightly sketched breakwater alongside, beyond which trawlers are seen under sail.

Apart from its beauty of design, with its network of curved and straight lines, there is almost a historic interest attached to this trawler. Brixham has played its part in the development of this type of fishing boat, inasmuch as the trawl net fishing method was invented here, and the building of trawlers became a flourishing industry. That, however, was in the days of sail.

Today oil engines have ousted sails, and Brixham has lost its shipbuilding. Yet its fishing is as brisk as ever. The builder of the boat in the illustration told the artist that it would be the last he would build and, when Mr. Platt next visited Brixham, all the yards were idle. The artist's print, then, furnishes a delightful artistic record and it possesses the merits for which one never looks in vain in his work.

In the case of many color prints, a black and white reproduction cannot help detracting from the beauty of the original—not so with this Brixham trawler. Mr. John Platt is always discreet in his choice of color scheme, which is generally confined to a few unobtrusive, but perfectly harmonized and attractive tones; and in "Building the Trawler" he is even more sparing than usual with color, the main effect depending upon the black lines. It is an attractive print and the water-color sketch, after which it was cut, was bought by the Huddersfield Art Gallery, England.

Spring Wind

O full-voiced herald of immaculate spring,
With clarion gladness striking every tree
To answering raptures, as a resonant sea
Fills rock-bound shores with thunders echoing—
O thou, each beat of whose tempestuous wing
Shakes the long winter-sleep from hill and lea,
And rouses with loud reckless jubilant glee
The birds that have not dared as yet to sing:
O wind that comest with prophetic cries,
Hast thou indeed beheld the face that is
The joy of poets and the glory of birds—
Spring's face itself: hast thou 'neath bluer skies
Met the warm lips that are the gates of bliss,
And heard June's leaf-like murmur of sweet words?

—WILLIAM SHARP, "Poems."

Uitvoer en Invoer

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

OVER de geheele wereld schenken denkende menschen heden ten dage zorgvuldige aandacht aan het vraagstuk van den uit- en invoer van hun eigen land zoowel als van andere landen. Aan alle kanten hooren wij zeggen dat een land welvarend is voor zoover zijne handelsbalans in evenwicht is,—voor zoover het dus genoeg inkomsten trekt van de goederen, welke het aan andere landen verkoopt, om de goederen te betalen welke het voor zijn eigen gebruik noodig heeft. Het is dus duidelijk dat welvaart zoowel van uitvoerende als van invoerende bedrijvigheid afhankelijk is.

Als eene eenheid zijn de Christian Scientisten de menschen die het levendigst belang stellen in de welvaart van hun eigen land en van andere landen. Zij zijn blijde, dat zij door de studie van het Christian Science leerboek: *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* door Mary Baker Eddy, gaan inzien dat er maar één bron is van al het goede, en dat al het goede, dat zij zouden willen ontvangen en in de wereld uitzenden, niet anders is dan de weerspiegeling van het ééne oneindige goede, dat God is.

Zooals ieder land zijn eigen individueele schatten heeft om tot den wereld-rijkdom bij te dragen, zoo heeft, in het licht van Christian Science, ook ieder mensch zijne eigen individueele uitingen van het goede bij te dragen om in de nooden der menschheid te voorzien. Iedereen is dankbaar datgene wat hem schijnt te ontbreken van een ander te ontvangen, en is op zijne beurt blijde het voorrecht te hebben uit zijne overvloeiende schatkameren in de nooden van anderen te voorzien. Een ieder verheugt er zich over dat zijn begrijpen van Gods oneindige voorziening in al het goede, niet alleen zijn eigen nooden, maar ook die van zijnen naaste vervult.

Als de mensch, die Christian Science bestudeert, zijne studie van Mrs. Eddy's werken voortzet, beseft hij dat men, om ware welvaart te leeren kennen, zijne deuren niet kan sluiten of kan blijven stilstaan, maar activiteit moet uitdrukken door datgene, wat de menschheid voor waren groei van noode heeft, zoowel te ontvangen als uit te zenden. Hij moet zijne van-God-geschonken bekwaamheid om het goede te ontvangen, aankweeken. De poorten van zijn bewustzijn moeten immer geopend zijn om het te erkennen. Ook moet hij zijne geestelijke schatten deelen met degenen die vragen om zijn realiseeren van het immer-tegenwoordige goede, en verlangend zijn daarvan den zegen te ervaren. Hij moet zoo duidelijk den universeelen aard van het goede erkennen, dat degenen die nog niets weten van het goede dat de liefdevolle Vader-Moeder verleent, er toch door genezen worden. Zooals de handelsman blijde is als zich de gelegenheid voordoet om zijne waren bekend te maken aan iemand die ze noodig heeft, zoo vindt de Christian Scientist ware vreugde, door aan de ontvankelijke gedachte de „goede tijding" van verlossing van ziekte, zonde en dood, door Christian Science bekend te maken.

Op bladzijde 269 van *Science and Health* verklaart Mrs. Eddy: „Metaphysica lost dingen op in gedachten en vervangt de voorwerpen der zinnen door de ideeën van Ziel." En de Christian Scientist leert al spoedig inzien hoe noodzakelijk het is „op wacht" te staan „aan de deur der gedachte" (*ibid.*, blz. 392), alleen toegang in zijn bewustzijn verleenend aan datgene wat van God is. Zooals een land zich niet veroorloven kan onzuivere levensmiddelen te koopen, en evenmin die welke beneden den gewonen standaard zijn, zoo moet ook ieder individueel weten dat hij zich niet veroorloven kan in zijn bewustzijn onzuivere gedachten toe te laten, en evenmin gedachten, welke beneden den hoogen standaard liggen, door onzen Wegbereider en voorbeeld, Christus Jezus, gegeven. Hoewel het gemakkelijk kan zijn den toegang te weigeren aan gedachten van haat, gierigheid en oneerlijkheid, die gereedelijk herkend kunnen worden voor hetgeen zij zijn, is het somtijds minder gemakkelijk die gedachten te onderscheiden, welke zich hullen in een aantrekkelijk gewaad, zooals verlangen naar populariteit, of een beleefdheids-leugentje, dat vriendelijk en snel uitgesproken wordt! Toch moet het onschuldigschijnend omhulsel afgerukt worden, opdat de gedachte in hare ware gedaante gezien en haar den toegang geweigerd kan worden.

Men moet er evenzeer voor zorgen op te letten dat men anderen er niet toe brengt iets te denken dat hen moeilijkheden zou bezorgen. Een vaste regel werd door Paulus gegeven aan allen die de hoedanigheid willen toetsen van de gedachten, welke veilig in het bewustzijn opgenomen en weder aan de wereld daarbuiten toegezonden kunnen worden: „Al wat waarachtig is, al wat eerlijk is, al wat rechtvaardig is, al wat rein is, al wat liefelijk is, al wat wèl luidt . . . bedenkt dat." Deze raadgeving is heden evenzeer van kracht als toen zij aan de Christenen te Filippi bijna twee duizend jaar geleden gegeven werd, en door de leeringen van Christian Science zijn mannen en vrouwen over de geheele wereld bezig te leeren, deze dingen in hun bewustzijn te ontvangen en ze uit te zenden tot eene wachtende wereld.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

"Land of a Thousand Lakes"

The surpassing charm of Finland lies in her lakeland scenery. It is unique and incomparable. Nowhere else in Europe have woodlands and water been so inextricably interwoven with one another. Nowhere else do we find such endless variety in the combinations and contrasts of land and water, trees, rocks, and skies. The ramifications of the lakes, the indentations of the land, the multiplicity of the islands are almost inconceivable. They are the despair of the geographer, as the stars in the Milky Way must be the despair of the astronomer. . . .

The voyager on the Saima Lake is in the position of one who cannot see the wood for the trees. He cannot see the lake for the islands. It seems as if one were sailing up a broad river with numerous creeks and tributaries. The banks on either side are so close that the pebbles on the shore and the flowers and ferns among the trees can be distinguished. The tinkle of cow-bells and the voices of haymakers float sweetly over the water. Mile after mile the vessel proceeds, threading its way through the winding channels, and never an open lake-view is to be seen. One must examine a large scale map in order to realise that this is indeed the great Saima, and that what seem to be the river banks are but innumerable small islands.

The further north we go the more numerous the islands become, the more fantastic their shapes, their winding bays, their straggling capes, promontories, and peninsulas. It is not sufficient to say they are scattered over the lake; they are splashed. They seem to have been burst open and spread out in shreds and tatters. They close in upon the vessel on every side, but ever as it steams ahead a way seems to open up. It would be impossible to find the fairway through this labyrinth, were it not carefully marked out by beacons. Always there is in sight some white-washed cairn of stones or mark upon the cliff by which the helmsman steers. At times the channel is so narrow that it has to be completely staked off by long white poles. . . .

As the sun sinks still lower a tender radiance invests the scene. The sky flushes a delicate rose-leaf pink, with faint wisps of opal cloud floating in it. The forest has not lost its colours, but the tones have been softened, the greens have become olive, the shadows have become fainter. Everything is clear and distinct, but the whole landscape seems to have become as impalpable as a dream. It is as if at any moment a ripple might pass through the scene, and it would suddenly crumple up and vanish away. The waters lie spread like a sheet of opalescent glass. So still are they that one can see the ripple caused by an insect's wings. The tranquil calm of the Northern summer night settles down upon the earth. The only sounds that break the silence are the rattle of the screw and the wash of the steamer rushing along the island shores. — A. MACCALLUM SCOTT, in "Through Finland."

Exports and Imports

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOUGHTFUL people throughout the world today are giving careful consideration to the question of the export and import trade of their own and other countries. On all sides we hear it said that a country is prosperous in so far as it balances its trade budget; in so far, that is to say, as it receives sufficient returns from the goods it sells to other countries to pay for those it requires for its own use. It is plain, therefore, that prosperity depends on outgoing as well as incoming activity.

There is, today, no body of people more keenly interested in the prosperity of their own and other countries than are the students of Christian Science. They rejoice that through the study of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, they are learning that there is but one source of all good, and that all of the good they would receive and send out to the world is but the reflection of the one infinite good, even God.

As each country has its own particular forms of riches to contribute to the world's wealth, so each individual in the light of Christian Science has his own particular expressions of good to contribute toward meeting humanity's need. Each is grateful to receive from another that which he seems to lack, and, in turn, is happy to be privileged to supply another's needs from his own overflowing treasure house. Each rejoices that his understanding of God's infinite supply of good will meet not only his own need, but that of his brother as well.

As the student of Christian Science continues his study of Mrs. Eddy's writings, he realizes that the individual who would know true prosperity cannot close his doors or remain stagnant, but must express activity through receiving, as well as through sending forth, that which is required by mankind for true growth. He must cultivate his God-given capacity to receive good. The doors of his consciousness must be ever open to recognize it. He must also share his spiritual treasure with those who are asking for and desirous of benefiting from his realization of ever present good. He should so clearly recognize the universal nature of good that those who as yet know nothing of the good provided by the loving Father-Mother will be benefited. As the merchant is happy when an opportunity presents itself to introduce his goods to someone in need of them, so the Christian Scientist finds true happiness in introducing to the receptive thought the "good news" of salvation from sickness, sin, and death, through Christian Science.

On page 269 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy explains that "metaphysics resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul." And the Christian Scientist early learns how needful it is to "stand porter at the door of thought" (*ibid.*, p. 392), allowing entrance into his consciousness of that alone which is of God. Just as a country cannot allow itself to buy impure foodstuffs, or even those which are below standard, so the individual must know that he cannot allow himself to receive into his consciousness impure thoughts, or those which fall below the high standard set by our Way-shower and example, Christ Jesus. While it may be easy to refuse entrance to thoughts of hatred, avarice, dishonesty, which may be readily recognized for what they are, it is sometimes less easy to discern those thoughts which are wrapped in attractive coverings, such as desire for popularity and the social lie politely and easily spoken! Yet the innocent-looking wrapping must be torn away, so that the thought may be seen for what it is, and refused admittance.

One should be equally careful to see that he does not suggest to others anything which would make difficulties for them. A sure guide has been given by Paul to all who would test the quality of the thoughts which may with safety be taken into consciousness and given out again to the world around. "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report . . . think on these things." The advice is as sound today as it was when given to the Christians at Philippi nearly two thousand years ago; and through the teachings of Christian Science men and women throughout the world are learning how to receive "these things" into their consciousness and give them forth to a waiting world.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

April

'Tis April when
The forest beeches burn with redder flame,
Before they ope their tips, and then
Burst forth in green along the lane!
When Spring's much traveled feet,
Return to rest awhile. And in the fields
A carpet from the primrose sweet,
Its pleasant fragrance yields!
When Spring steps forth, all wrapt in silver rain,
Then has April come again!

ELSIE A. KOEFOED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
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STOCK MARKET DECLINES ON LIGHT SALES

All Groups of Securities Are Under Pressure— Some Recovery

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—The opening of the Senate's inquiry into the stock market was accompanied today by a resumption of the withering away of share values which has been in almost uninterrupted progress for five weeks.

Selling was not in particularly heavy volume, and brokerage quarters generally said that short selling was negligible, but steady liquidation fell upon a feeble market. By early afternoon, there were numerous losses of 1 to 5 points, and share price averages indicated another new low for the last decade.

Stocks met support after the early decline, reducing their losses in a covering movement induced partly by strength of wheat.

Recoveries from the lows, amounting to a point or two in many instances, were not entirely held, however, and the closing was heavy.

United States Steel regained a large part of its 1¾-point break, while American Telephone cut down substantially a loss of 2¾. Santa Fe reduced a 5-point decline to about 3, but slipped again. Case and International Harvester gained 1 each.

Transactions approximated 1,800,000 shares.

Mr. Whitney Testifies

Bears who have been uneasy about being called before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and ordered publicly to reveal their positions in the market, gained some comfort from the news that the committee would defer further investigation upon the completion of the examination of Richard Whitney, president of the exchange. Mr. Whitney's statement that the preliminary investigation indicated that the slump late last week was due to real liquidation, rather than bearish activity, confirmed opinions widely held in Wall Street.

In view of the extent and duration of the recent decline, brokerage quarters were still hopeful that something would soon occur to bring a turn, but generally held that it would have to be something more important than a flurry of short covering such as occurred on Saturday. The market had declined into new low ground for the cycle for eight successive days until the mild upturn Saturday.

The only reason given in financial quarters for the continued decline were the old ones—the failure of business to show the usual spring pickup, uneasiness over federal taxation and the balancing of the budget, as well as the agitation for cashing the soldier bonus certificates, and the still troublesome conditions in central Europe.

Bond Market Firm

Continued firmness of United States Government issues and rallying tendencies in some of the low price speculative railway liens were the high lights in today's bond market.

Although trading in corporate categories was somewhat quieter than usual, there was exceptionally heavy demand for federal bonds. Several of the Libertys and Treasurys again recorded new highs for the year, and others equaled their top figures of last week.

St. Louis Southwestern consolidated 4s, due in June, had a run-up of around 6 points at one time, and Nickel Plate 6s, also maturing this year, gained substantially. Activity in these bonds was attributed partly to the recent approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an $18,000,000 loan to the Cotton Belt line. This road's maturities on June 1 approximate some $20,000,000.

Improvement was shown by Atchison 4½s of 1948, Canadian debenture 4s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Frisco 4½s. New York Central 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Pennsylvania 4½s were easy. Other price changes were narrow.

The utilities and industrials were somewhat irregular although the pressure against these classes seemed to have lessened. American Telephone and Consolidated Gas liens were barely steady, and mild improvement was shown by Detroit Edison 4½s, Pacific Gas 5s, Western Union 5s, and International Telephone 4½s. American & Foreign Power 5s lost a point or more. Chile Copper 5s and International Match 5s sagged. Oil company obligations recovered moderately.

Notwithstanding the overwhelming Hindenburg victory in yesterday's runoff election, German Government 7s and 5½s lost ground. The Argentines recovered steadily, Norwegian and Polish loans were higher and those of Britain steadied.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Apr. 11	Apr. 9
40	Am Found	75	75	75	
2062	Am T&T	108	105½	106¼	107½
10	Big Sanf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
62	Bos El	71	70	70½	71
103	Bos & Alb	101	100	100	100
90	B&M A sta	10	10	10	
10	B&M pr pf	36	36	36	35½
310	Cop Range	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
225	East SS	7½	7	7½	
100	E Bos Land	1	1	1	
67	E G&Fuel	6¾	5	5	5½
20	E G&F pf	50	48	58	50
*86	Edison Elec	155	152	152	160
110	First Nat S	41¼	41	41¼	43½
25	Gen Capital	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
100	Gen Elec Sp	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
100	Int Button	9	9	9	9
221	Mass Util	2	2	2	2
12	Mohawk	15	14¼	15	
229	Nash	12⅞	11⅞	12	12⅜
15	NE Pub pf	2	2	2	
200	NE Tel	99	98	99	98¼
50	No Butte	30	30	30	26
460	Quincy Min	1½	1½	1½	1½
65	Reece But	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
605	Shawmut	5¾	4⅜	4⅜	6
342	Stone Web	8¼	7⅝	8	8¼
20	Sull Mach	6	6	6	
65	Swift Inter	20	20	20	
200	Swift & Co	15⅜	15	15	15
20	Torrington	30¼	30¼	30¼	
108	Uni Found	1¼	1	1¼	
860	Uni Shoe	34	33	33⅜	34¼
22	Uni Shoe pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	
100	Venez M	25	25	25	
35	War Bros	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
110	Westfield	13	13	13	13

BONDS

$1000	Amoskeag 6s	53	53	53	55
1000	E Mass 4½s	26	26	26	
1000	PC Poc 7s	80	80	80	
1000	Swift 5s	100	100	100	

WRIGHT AERONAUTICAL CORP.

Wright Aeronautical Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $196,620 after depreciation and other charges, compared with net loss of $2,198,434 in 1930.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Apr. 11	Apr. 9
60	40⅛	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	45	45	45	43
5	2		Gen Pub Service	400	2	2	2	
28⅝	13	3	Gen Ry Signal	300	13½	13½	13½	14½
1⅛	¼		Gen Thea Equip	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	¼
24½	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	7800	17½	16⅜	16⅝	17½
68½	50	3	Gillette S R pf	300	57	56½	57	56
2½	1		Gimbel Bros	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7	4½		Glidden	500	4½	4½	4½	4½
50	42	7	Glidden ppf	20	42	41	41	
19⅝	11¼	1.60	Gold Dust	7800	12⅝	11¼	11½	12¼
5⅝	3		Goodrich	200	3¼	3	3	3¼
18	8		Goodrich pf	100	9¼	9⅛	⅛	
18¾	9⅛		Goodyear	1100	10	9¾	9¾	10⅛
61	35¼	7	Goodyear 1pf	700	36	35½	35¼	
11½	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	800	9¼	9	9	9¼
65½	50¼	7	Gotham S H pf	200	63½	62½	62½	64½
4⅝	1⅛		Graham Paige	1600	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
7¾	3⅝		Granby	900	4	3⅝	3⅞	3¾
9¾	5¾		Grand Union	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	8¼
35½	23¼	3	Grand Un pf	500	25	24⅞	25	
30¼	24½	1	Grant (WT)	100	24½	24⅝	24½	25
25	10	2	Great Nor pf	1800	10½	10	10½	11⅛
13¼	8	2	Great Nor Ore	500	9	9	9	9¼
80	65	7	Great W Sug pf	200	66	66	66	67
1¾	⅝		Grigsby-Grunow	800	¾	⅝	⅝	¾

—H—

19	11		Hahn D S pf	100	11	11	11	
70	64	7	Hanna (MA) pf	30	64	64	64	
15	8	.50	Harbison Walker	100	8	8	8	
1⅞	⅞		Hartman Corp B	300	1	1	1	
1⅞	⅞		Hayes Body	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
28⅛	19	3	Hercules Powder	200	19	19	19	
95	88	7	Hercules Powd pf	30	88	88	88	
83	67	6	Hershey Choc	500	67	67	67	68
83	68⅛	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	68¾	68¾	68¾	68½
11⅞	9⅛	1	Holland Furnace	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
130⅛	110	7.80†	Homestake M	500	121	120⅝	121	
4	2¼		Houdaille Her B	500	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
24⅜	13		Houston Oil	1600	15	13	13½	14½
5¼	2⅜		Houston Oil new	900	3	2⅞	3	3
57½	49¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	700	50	49¼	50	
16⅛	6½	1	Howe Sound	1400	7	6½	6⅝	7
30¾	18	3½	Hudson & Man	1200	19	18¼	18¼	18⅝
11¾	4⅛		Hudson Motor	1200	4⅞	4¼	4⅝	4⅝
5⅜	2⅛		Hupp Motors	1100	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼

—I—

18¼	9⅛		Ill Central	3200	10¼	9¾	10	10½
26⅛	16	6	Ill Central pf	100	16	16	16	
1⅜	1		Indian Refining	3100	1	1	1	1¼
38¾	23⅛	4	Indus Rayon	800	26¾	26⅛	26½	26
33½	21	3	Ingersoll-Rand	600	22¾	21	21½	23
24	15	1	Inland Steel	300	15	15	15	15
8	4½	.50†	Insuranshare Del	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
14⅜	5¼		Interboro Rap T	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7½
4¼	2½		Interlake Iron	100	3	3	3	3
117	87	6†	Int Business M	2700	89	87	87¼	90
3½	2	.40	Int Carriers	200	2	2	2	
18⅜	7½	2	Int Cement	700	8⅜	8	8⅜	7½
⅞	¾		Int Combustion	800	¾	¾	¾	
21	4⅞		Int Combus pf	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
29½	16½	1.80	Int Harvester	2900	20	18½	19	18
11⅝	5½	2b	Int Hydroelec	900	6	5⅝	6	6
24½	1		Int Match pf	3400	1½	1⅛	1¼	1½
9¼	5⅜		Int Nickel	24800	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	6
10½	4		Int Paper 7%	20	4⅞	4	4⅞	5
2½	1		Int Pap&Pow A	100	1	1	1	
11	4		Int Pap&Pow pf	200	4	4	4	4
8¾	4¼		Int Print Ink	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
23½	15	2	Int Salt	700	15	15	15	15
44⅜	35⅛	3	Int Shoe	2800	37	36½	36¾	36⅞
65	41	4	Int Silver pf	20	41	41	41	45
121¼	43½		Int Tel & Tel	13800	5¼	4¾	5⅛	5
11	2⅞		Interstate Dept S	100	3	3	3	3
18	10½	3	Island Crk Coal	100	11	11	11	N

—J—

25½	11⅞		Johns Manville	3400	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	13
84	50	7	Jones & Laugh pf	220	53	50½	50¼	52

—K—

13¼	5		Kan C & South	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
1	⅜		Karstadt (R)	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9⅛	5⅜		Kayser (J) & Co	900	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅞
2⅞	1		Kelly-Springfield	700	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
4¼	1		Kelsey Hayes W	1600	1½	1⅜	1⅛	1½
10⅜	5½		Kelvinator Corp	4600	8	5½	5⅝	6
38	25⅛	6	Kendall Co pf	10	26½	26½	26½	26
13	5⅜		Kennecott Cop	10600	6¼	5¾	5⅞	6⅛
19½	13½	2½	Kimgerly Clark	100	13½	13½	13½	
13½	7½		Kinney pf	20	8¼	7½	7½	10
19	8⅜	1.60	Kresge	14700	9⅜	8⅞	9¼	9
9¼	¼		Kreuger & Toll	18600	⅜	¼	¼	⅜
18⅞	11½	1	Kroger Groc & B	7300	12½	11⅜	11½	12½

—L—

2⅛	2		Lee Rubber	2700	2	2	2	2
75	61	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	60	61¼	61	61	61½
3½	1⅛		Lehigh Val Coal	300	1½	1⅜	1½	
18	7¾		Lehigh Val RR	900	8¼	7¾	7¾	
46⅜	34⅜	2.40	Lehman Corp	700	35⅛	34⅜	34⅜	35¾
8	5		Libbey-Owens-F	1400	5¼	5	5	5⅜
21	16½	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	16½	16½	16½	
16¾	8½		Lima Loco Wks	900	10	9½	10	10
22	14½	2	Liquid Carbonic	500	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
34	20¾	4†	Loew's Inc	3100	22	20¾	21⅛	22½
4⅜	2¾		Loft Inc	1600	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
36⅜	28½	3†	Loose-Wiles Bisc	500	30	28½	29¼	30
23⅜	13⅛	1¾	Louisville G&E A	1200	15	14	15	13⅞
32⅜	12½	4	Louisville & N	800	15	13	13	14

—M—

15½	14		McCrory Stores	600	14	14	14	14
19	14		McCrory B	580	15	14	14	15
62	48	6	McCrory pf	90	50	48	48	
62¼	39½	4	McKeesport Tin	1600	40½	39½	40	41½
4	2		McLellan Stores	100	2	2	2	2
18½	12¼	1	Mack Trucks	2400	13	12⅞	13	13
60½	30	2	Macy (RH) & Co	800	32½	32¼	32¼	33¼
3¾	2⅛		Madison Sq Gar	1100	2⅜	2½	2½	2¾
8¾	4⅜	.50	Magma Copper	500	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1	⅝		Manati Sugar	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
46⅜	25½	7	Man Elv gtd	110	27	25½	25½	28
20¾	7		Man Elv mg	600	10⅜	10	10⅜	11
12¼	9⅜	.80	Marine Mid	1500	9⅝	9⅜	9½	10
11½	8¾	1	Marlin-Rockwell	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
11½	5⅝		Marshall Field	300	6	5½	5⅞	6
20⅞	12⅜	2	Mathieson Alkali	700	13½	12¾	13¼	13¾
20	13	1.80	May Dept Stores	1200	14	13¼	13¼	14
18	11	1.60	Melville Shoe	100	11	11	11	
22¼	17½	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	19	19	19	
4¼	2		Miami Cop	400	2½	2	2	2
6½	3¾		Mid-Cont Pet	1400	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
10	2½		Midland Steel	200	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
23½	13¼	3	Min Honeywell	300	14½	13¼	13¼	15
2⅝	1		Min Moline	400	1	1	1	
7¾	2⅝		Mo Kan & Tex	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
21⅞	9		Mo K&T pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
11	3¼		Mo Pacific	400	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
26	6½		Mo Pacific pf	2700	7	7	7½	7½
10⅜	7		Mohawk Carpet	200	7¾	7	7¾	7⅞
30⅜	20⅛	1½	Monsanto Chem	700	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	21¼
11¼	6½		Montgom Ward	7100	7¼	6¾	6⅞	7
26½	13	2	Motor Products	400	14⅛	13⅜	14	13⅝
4½	3¼		Motor Wheel	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
13⅜	4⅜		Mullins Mfg	400	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
27	14		Mullins pf	30	14	14	14	14¼
15	10⅞	1.40	Munsingwear	200	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
9⅞	4¾		Murray Body	2700	5¾	4¾	4⅞	5⅝

—N—

27½	10½		Nash Chat St L	20	12½	10½	10½	
19⅛	12	2	Nash Motors	4100	12⅝	12	12	12½
3⅞	2⅛		Nat Acme	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
7½	3⅛		Nat Air Trans	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	
46¾	29¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	8700	33	29¼	30¼	33
14⅜	7¼		Nat Cash Reg	1400	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	9
31⅜	21	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	9100	23¼	22⅛	22½	23½
125	108	7	Nat Lead pf A	470	110¼	108	108	111
125	95	6	Nat Lead pf B	110	95	95	95	
16⅜	8⅜	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1400	10⅜	9½	10	10½
23½	16¾		Nat Steel	200	17	16¾	16¾	17
9¼	5½		Nat Supply	200	5½	5	5	
17⅜	9		Nat Surety	200	9	9	9	9
10	5⅞	.60	Nat Tea	200	6	6	6	6
5½	1⅞		Neisner Bros	200	2½	2½	2½	
6⅜	2¾		Nevada Cons Cop	3700	3	2¾	2¾	3
2½	2		Newport Indus	100	2	2	2	
4⅞	2		Newton Steel	900	3¼	2⅞	3	2
8	6		NY Air Brake	400	6	6	6	6
36⅝	20		NY Central	13400	21¾	20	20	22½
9½	3½		NY Chi & STL	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
125	95	5	NY & Harlem	300	98	96	97	98
2	1		NY Investors	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
31⅝	13½		NY NH & H	11700	15¾	13½	13½	16
8¾	5⅜		NY Ont & W	200	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5½
6¼	2⅛		NY Shipbldg	300	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2½
47	45	7	NY Shipbldg pf	10	45	45	45	
96	80	6	NY Steam 6%	20	82	82	82	82
17⅜	12⅜	2	Noranda M	7100	15	14⅛	14¼	15
135	87	10	Norfolk & West	200	87	87	87	88¼
40	24⅛	10a	North American	14900	26	24⅜	25¼	25½
			No Am Aviation	1400	2	2	2	2⅛
86½	66	6	No Am Edison pf	200	68	66	66	70
23¼	10⅛		Northern Pacific	1400	11¼	10⅛	10¾	10¾
28	21	3	Northwestern Tel	10	21	21	21	21

—O—

7⅞	5		Ohio Oil	3700	6⅜	5¾	5⅞	8⅞
2	¾		Oliver Farm Eq	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
6½	3		Oliver F E ppf	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
4¾	1½		Omnibus	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1	⅛		Oppenheim Col	200	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
22½	11	2	Otis Elevator	400	12½	12½	12½	13
4⅜	2¼		Otis Steel	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
27	20	2	Owens Ill Glass	2200	20⅞	20¼	20¼	20½

—P—

37	24⅝	2	Pacific Gas&El	2700	26½	24⅞	25¾	25½
41¾	31¾	3	Pacific Lighting	200	32	31¾	32	32½
10¼	6		Pacific Mills	10	7	7	7	
104¾	84⅜	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	500	85¼	84½	84½	85
5¼	2		Packard Motor	8100	3⅝	2¼	2¼	2¼
23	16	.40	Pan-Am Pet B	700	22⅝	22½	22½	23
11½	4⅝		Paramount Pub	11400	5	4⅝	4⅝	5⅛
4½	3		Park & Tilford	1600	3½	3	3	
1¼	¾		Park Utah	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
1	⅜		Pathe Exchange	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
5¾	1¾		Pathe Exch A	400	3¼	2½	3¼	2½
9	3¾		Patino Mines	200	4	4	4	4
4	2½		Peerless Motor	500	4½	4¼	4¾	4
32¾	21½	1	Penick & Ford	200	22	21½	21½	22
13⅜	¾		Penn Dixie Cem	400	¾	¾	¾	
6	3¾		Penn Dixie C pf	300	5¾	5	5¾	
34½	24¼	2.40	Penney (JC)	2200	28⅞	27¾	28¼	28½
23⅜	12	2	Pennsylvania RR	10400	13¼	12	12⅛	13
121	60½	8	Peoples Gas L&C	700	63	60½	60½	64
17⅛	6		Pere Marq pf	40	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
19	7½		Pere Marq ppf	50	8¾	8¾	8¾	
12⅛	10½		Pet Milk	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
4⅞	3		Petroleum	900	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
8½	4		Phelps Dodge	1700	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
41	30	3	Phila Co 6%	200	32½	30	32½	30
10	2½		Phila & Reading	800	2⅝	2½	2	2⅜
32	20	7	Phillips Jones pf	30	21	20	20	
6½	4		Phillips Pet	2900	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
41	26	6	Pierce-Arrow pf	100	26	26	26	
	⅜		Pierce Oil	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	
22½	16	2	Pilsbury Flour	900	17	16½	17	16½
31¾	26⅞	3.13	Pirelli Co Italy	800	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
7½	4		Pitts Coal	400	4¾	4	4¾	
4	2		Pitts Screw&Bolt	200	3	2	2	
4⅜	1⅞		Poor & Co B	400	2	2	2	1⅞
9	3½		Postal Tel pf	100	3½	3½	3½	
7⅞	4½		Prairie Oil&Gas	200	4½	4¼	4¼	
9¾	6⅛		Prairie Pipe Line	900	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6½
3⅝	1¼		Pressed Steel Car	400	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
42¾	25½	2.40	Procter & Gam	2900	27¼	26¾	27	26⅝
1⅝	¾		Prod & Refiners	100	¾	¾	¾	
9¾	3½		Prod & Ref pf	20	8	8	8	
60	38¼	3.40	Public Service	9100	41	38¾	39¾	41⅜
87	72¼	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	72¼	72¼	72¼	
100⅝	93	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	93	93	93	
25	15	3	Pullman	900	16	15¼	15¾	16⅜
5½	3⅜		Pure Oil	1200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
15⅞	6⅞	2	Purity Bakeries	1700	7⅜	6⅞	7	7⅜

—R—

10⅝	5		Radio Corp Amer	9700	5⅜	5	5½	5½
18⅞	7¾		Radio pf B	700	8⅜	8	8	8
7	3¾		Radio-Keith-O	400	3½	3	3¼	3½
42	19	1	Reading	200	20	19	19	
11⅝	7⅜	1	Raybestos Man	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	8
33	20⅜	2	Reading 1pf	200	24	24	24	23¾
5½	2¼		Real Silk Hosiery	400	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
4	2		Reis & Co pf	100	2	2	2	
3⅜	2		Remington Rand	1300	2½	2	2½	2
12	10		Rem Rand 2pf	30	11¼	11¼	11¼	
90	90	8	Rensselaer & S	10	90	90	90	
3⅜	1½		Reo Motors	—	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	

—S—

6½	3		Republic I & S	700	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	6⅝	1.50	Reynolds Metal	100	6⅝	6¾	6¾	7
	¾		Richfield Oil	1700	½	½	½	½
2½	2		Rio Grande Oil	400	2½	2½	2½	2½
2½	2		Rossia In Co Am	400	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
23	13⅜		Royal Dutch	400	16	15⅜	15¾	16½
59¼	39	5	Safeway Stores	2800	45¼	42½	44	45
84	72	6	Safeway S 6%	10	78	78	78	
94	76⅛	7	Safeway S 7%	50	85½	84½	84½	87
10½	5½	.60	St Joseph Lead	200	5⅝	5½	5½	5¾
6⅝	1¾		StL & SF	200	2	2	2	2
9⅜	2¼		StL & SF pf	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
11¼	4⅜		StL S'western R ct	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7⅜	3½		Savage Arms	100	3	3	3	3⅞
1⅞	1⅛		Seaboard Air L	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
9⅞	6⅝		Seaboard Oil	4100	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅞
37⅜	19½	2½†	Sears Roebuck	9300	21½	20	20⅝	21¼
15	1		Second Nat Inv	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
32	27¼		Sec Nat Inv pf	100	77¼	77¼	77¼	
5⅜	2½		Servel Inc	700	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
12¾	7½	1	Shattuck (FG)	1900	8½	8¼	8½	9
4½	2⅜		Shell Union Oil	1000	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
31	19		Shell Un Oil pf	400	21¼	21	21	21

PROSPECTS IN STEEL TRADE ENCOURAGING

Motor Sales Satisfactory and Outlook Appears More Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—At the time that several steel barometers have been unfavorable, prospects are appearing better in some directions in the steel industry.

Sales of automobiles among the leading car manufacturers have been highly satisfactory, and doubtless much more steel must soon be purchased for the construction of these. Structural steel sales and prospects are improving.

The less favorable developments have been the March statistitcs. Pig iron production declined 6½ per cent in daily rate last month; steel ingot production was reduced 10½ per cent in daily rate and during a month when a substantial gain is the usual rule; sales of fabricated structural steel in the New York district last month were under 1000 tons compared with 5000 tons in February and 160,000 tons in March of last year.

The comparison with a year ago is not strictly fair or representative, from the fact that 125,000 tons of steel for the Rockefeller Radio City had been purchased that month.

Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation, as of March 31, declined 73,216 tons to the total of 2,472,413 tons, the lowest on record, but the decline was smaller than many had predicted.

Steel Operations Low

Operations in the steel industry barely hold to 22 per cent of capacity, the low point except for the holidays at the end of last year. The average rate of operations during March was 24.68 per cent of capacity compared with 27.57 per cent during February and 54.20 per cent in March of last year, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Production of steel ingots during the first quarter of the year was 4,331,667 tons compared with 7,954,645 tons during the corresponding period of last year. The March daily rate of 52,253 tons compares with 50,092 tons in December, the low point for many years.

New inquiries for, and recent awards of, fabricated structural steel have aggregated 17,000 tons each, the best total of business in active state so far this year. The largest recent award involves 8300 tons for the Troy-Menands bridge, awarded to the Phoenix Bridge Company.

There are two new inquiries for 6000 tons each in the New York district, one for a post office and courthouse at Newark, N. J., and the other for an office building for the Insurance Company of North America. A building for the Hershey Chocolate Company at Hershey, Penna., will require 4000 tons.

Though awards of fabricated steel shrank to a new all-time low in the New York district, which normally consumes over 20 per cent of the nation's steel, during March, sales for the country as a whole gained about 30,000 tons, totaling 70,000 tons. The backbone of this business was the many small projects which were being carried through in the middle west.

Total awards of structural steel so far this year have been 180,000 tons, compared with 645,000 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Total orders for concrete reinforcing bars have been 65,000 tons, compared with 140,000 tons for the like period of last year.

Pig Iron Demand Light

Demand for pig iron has been lighter than formerly this year. sales in the New York district last week were about 1500 tons compared with an average so far in 1932 of 2500 tons weekly.

The price of pig iron was marked down 50 cents a ton in the Chicago district last week to $16 a ton, furnace. Prices have a weak complexion in the East because of the inroads made by foreign pig iron at cheap prices.

Classified according to quantities imported, Dutch iron comes first, followed by British and Indian irons. Cast iron pipe makers along the Delaware River have been buying large quantities.

It was announced officially last week that the New York State Barge Canal would be opened to navigation on April 14, providing that temperatures are not too low meanwhile.

Some new low levels have been reached by the nonferrous metals. Tin has sold as low as 19¼c a pound, the bottom point since 1898; silver has sold at 28⅜c an ounce, a new low for the year; copper has been selling at 5⅜c in the domestic market and at 6c c. i. f. European ports, thus coinciding with their previous lows. Lead is unchanged at 3c a pound, New York, the bottom point since 1897. Zinc has been steady at 2.80c a pound, East St. Louis, which is only $1 a ton above the nadir for the year.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.56⅜	.59⅜	.56⅜	.59⅜+.3⅛	
September	.62	.65	.61⅞	.64⅞+.3⅛	
July	.59⅜	.62⅜	.59⅜	.62⅜+.3⅛	
Corn					
May	.34	.34⅜	.32⅞	.34⅜+ ⅜	
July	.37½	.37⅞	.36⅜	.37⅞+ ⅜	
September	.39⅝	.40¼	.38¾	.40¼+ ⅜	
Oats					
May	.23⅜	.24⅛	.23⅜	b.24⅛+ ½	
July	.24⅜	.24⅝	.24⅛	b.24⅝+ ⅜	
September	.24⅜	.25⅛	.24⅜	b.25⅛+ ⅝	
Lard					
May	4.50b	4.57	4.52	4.57	+.05
July	4.65b	4.72	4.67	4.72b	+.07
September	4.80b	4.85	4.82	4.85b	+.05

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.64⅛	.62¾	.64	+1¾
July	.65⅞	.64½	.65⅞b	+1⅝
October	.68½	.66⅝	.68⅛	+1⅝

b—Bid.

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.53⅝	.50	.53⅜	+.3¾
July	.55	.51½	.55	+.3½
September	.57	.54	.57	+.3½

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—Consols for money today were 60⅛. DeBeers 2½ and Rand Mines 2⅞. Money was 1½ and discount rates—short bills 2⅛@2¼ and three months bills 2⅛@2⅛ per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PYP 6s '48	32	32
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	19⅛	19¼
Alleghany Corp 5s 49	17	15
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	15¼	15
Allis Charlmers deb 5s '37	72	72
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '36	20¼	20¼
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	74	74
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	37¼	35½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	56¼	55
Amer Inter 5½s '49	64	64
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101¼	101¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	101¾	101
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101	100¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97⅛	96¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	97¼	97
Amer T&T deb 5½s '42	102¼	101¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	89	89
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	53	50¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	68	68
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	60	57
Associated Oil 6s '35	99¾	99¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	76	76
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	83½	82
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	79½	79
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	91	91
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	36½	35
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	73¾	73¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	99	98
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	33¾	32½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	48¼	48¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	82	80
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102	101½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101¾	101
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	75	75
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	91	91
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	84	83½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	10	10
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102	102
Bklyn-Man Tr af 6s '68	83	82½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	70	70
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	102⅜	102⅜
Bush Term con 5s '55	62	62
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	82½	82
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	80	80
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	4	4
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	77⅞	77½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	77¼	76⅝
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	81	81
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	83¼	83⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	84	83½
Can North deb 7s '40	95	94½
Can Pacific deb 4s	53½	53
Can Pacific 5s '44	80	80
Can South 5s A '62	83½	83½
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	30	30
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	21½	21½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	60½	59½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	80	80
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	89	829
Ches Corp 5s '47	49	48½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	83¾	83½
Ches & O con 5s '39	100	100
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	38	37
Chicago Ind & Lou gen 6s '66	29	29
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	62	62
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5¾	5¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	27¾	26½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	27¼	27
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	18¼	17½
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	28¾	28¾
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	70	70
Chicago Railway 5s '27	37	37
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	40½	39
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	37	34
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	23	22
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	98¾	98¾
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	107½	107⅜
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	63	63
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	84½	84½
Chile Copper 5s '47	41	41
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	87¼	87¼
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	70½	70½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	80	80
Colonial Oil 6s '38	34¾	34¾
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	55	55
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	62½	60¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	65	61¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	64	61⅜
Com Credit Co 6s '34	92¾	92¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	87½	86½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	19⅝	19⅜
Con Gas 4½s '51	92¼	91¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103½	102½
Conn Wil Paper 6s '51	69½	68⅛
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	52½	52½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	1¼	1¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s 42	19	18½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	27½	27½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100⅜	100⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	55	55
Den & Rio G West 5s '55	18	17½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	87½	87½
Detroit Ed col 5s 33	100¾	100¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99	99
Dodge B os sf 6s '40	70	70
Dul & I Range 5s '37	96	96
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	95⅞	95¾
East Tenn Va & Ga RR	72	72
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	33½	33½
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	30	30
Erie RR ref 5s '67	24½	23¼
Erie RR gen lien	40	39½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	24¼	23½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	74	74
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	73½	73
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	17	17
Fla East Coast 5s '74	5	4½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	94½	94½
Gen Electric 3½s '42	94	94
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101½	100
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	74	74
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3¾	3¾
Goodrich 6s '45	43	42½
GGoodrich 1st 6½s '47	77½	77½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	70½	70
Gotham S Hos '36	80	80
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	92½	92
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	95	94
Great Northern 7s '36 A	74½	74
Hudson Coal 5s '62	29	29
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	99	99
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	54¼	52¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	76	75
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¼	99
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅜	100⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100¾	100¾
Ill Central 4s '52	51	51
Ill Central 4¾s '66	33½	33
Ill Central 6½s '36	55	54
Ill Central CSL&NO 5s A '63	37½	36⅜
Ind Limestone 6s '41	10	10
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	70¼	70¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	36	33
Inter Metch 5s cv rcts '41	9⅜	7
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8	5½
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	49½	48
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	49½	48
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	26¼	26
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	66¼	64
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	55½	55
Int Ex & G Nor 1st 6s '52	31	31
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	7	7
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	42	42
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	48⅜	47
Int Paper 6s '55	23	23
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	22	20½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	25	24½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	23¼	21½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92½	92½
Kan City P & L 4½s B	92¾	92¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	55	55
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	82¼	81⅞
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90	90
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	56	55
L'Autaro 6s '54	6⅜	6
Lous's Inc 6s '41	76	75½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	95½	95
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	33	33
Manila Sol 4s '39	53	43
Marion Steam S 6s	34	32½
Meade 6s '45 ww	46⅞	46⅞
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	90	90
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	85	85
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '57	84¾	84¾
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	43¼	43¼
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	45	45
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	53	53
Min StP SSM 6s '46	21	21
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	46½	46½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	50	50
Mo K & T 4½s '78	50¼	50
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	35	35
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	58¼	56
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	19	18½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	34	34
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	33½	32
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	32½	31
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	33	32½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	17½	15
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	86	86
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	72	72
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	89½	87⅝
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	10	10
Nat Steel 5s	74	74
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	96⅝	96⅝
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102	101¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s	83	81½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	68	68
N O T & M 5½s '54	28¼	26⅝
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	70	70
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	82	82
NYC&HR 4½s N	57½	56¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	57⅝	56¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	58½	58
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	83	83
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	22	21¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	25	22¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	47½	44
NY Edison 5s '44	101	100¼
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	92	92
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	75	75
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	76	75
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	35	35
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	44	44
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1¾	1¾
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	33	31¼
NY Steam Corp '56	92	91¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99	98¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	93¼	93¼
Niag Share 5½s '50	60½	60½
Norf & W con 4s '96	83	82
North Am Co 5s '61	88	88
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	75	74
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	80½	80½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	80	80
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	56⅛	56
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	71	71
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	74	73
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	94½	94
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	101½	101
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	97¼	96½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¾	101½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	99½	99¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¼	101½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	34	34
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	20	20
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	65	65
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	40	40
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	82	81½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	58½	58½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	73½	73½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	96	96
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	89⅞	89⅞
Pere Marquette 5s '56	48	48
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	43	43
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	83½	82
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	75	75
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	68	68
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	34½	34½
Phil Railway 4s '37	18¼	18
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	54½	53¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	21¾	21
Pub Svc E&G 4s	90¼	90¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	70½	70½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	53	53
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	54	54
Rio O & W 1st 4s '39	67⅛	67½
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	38	38
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	19½	18¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	14	14
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	75	75
St Louis SW 2d 4s '89	39	39
St Louis SW con 4s '32	73½	72½
SLP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	94¼	94¼
Seabd A L 6s ct	3½	3¼
Shell Union 5s '47	60	59½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '40	60½	60
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	29½	29½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	89	88¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	96¼	96¼
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	81	81
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100½	100⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	51	51
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	48	48
Southern Pacific 4½s '8	49	48
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	33	33
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	39	38
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101	100¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	101
Stevens Hotel 6s 45	20	20
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	93¼	93¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	69	69
Texas Corp 5s '44	75¾	74¼
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	96	96
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	50	48
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	42½	42½
Third Ave 5s '37	74½	74½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29	28¼
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 ctf	50	50
Union El L & P 5½s '54	99	99
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	87¼	86¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	69½	69
US Rubber Co 5s '47	35½	35⅜
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	62	60
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	70	70
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	21	19½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	21½	21½
Vanadium 5s '41	38	37
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	100	100
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	99¼	99¼
Wabash RR 5s D '90	6½	6½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	27½	27½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	17¼	17
Warren Bros 6s '41	29	29
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100½	100½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100½	100½
Western Electric 5s '44	96⅞	96⅛
Western Union 5s '51	55¾	55½
Western Union 5s '60	55½	55⅜
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	56¾	56¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	99⅝	99⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	83	83
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	62½	62½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	April 11	April 9
3½s '47	100.28	100.29	100.24	100.24
1st 4½s '47	101.3	100.31	100.31	101.1
1st 4½s reg	100.25	100.25	100.25	100.27
4th 4½s '38	101.25	101.21	101.22	101.23
4th 4¼s reg	101.25	101.19	101.25	
US 3s '55	92.3	91.24	91.24	92.00
US 3⅛s '49	93.2	92.24	92.24	93.00
US 3⅛s '43 Mar	97.	96.22	91.	96.28
US 3⅛s '43 June	91.4	96.26	96.26	96.25
US 3⅛s '47	96.20	96.16	96.16	96.7
US 3⅛s '56	99.6	99.	99.	99.00
US 4s '54	102.00	101.22	101.26	101.26
US 4¼s '52	105.	104.23	104.28	104.24

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	33	33
Antioquoia 7s C '45	7	7
Antwerp 5s '58	73¾	73¾
Argentine Goc 5½s '62	42¼	42¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	47¾	47¾
Argentine Gov 6s '59	48¼	48¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	48	48
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	48	48
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	48	48
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	48	47⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	47¾	47¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	48	48
Australia 4½s '56	53½	53
Australia 5s '55	59	58¾
Australia 5s '57	58¾	58½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	49½	49½
Austria Hydro 6½s	38½	38½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	75	75
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	34	33¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84¾	83¾
Belgium (King) 8s '49	92	92
Belgium (King) 7s '55	98¼	98
Belgium (King) 7s '56	98½	98½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	32	32
Berlin Elec 6s '55	28½	28½
Bogata (City) 8s '45	11¾	11
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4¼	4⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	5	5
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	19	18
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17½	17
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18¼	19
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20¾	20¼
Brisbane 5s '58	40⅝	40
Budapest (City) 6s '62	21	20½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	30¾	30
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	47½	47½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93¼	93¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '90	77	77
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	93¾	93⅝
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	10	10
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	26⅝	26⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	9¼	9¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	9	9
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	9	9
Chilean Loaon 7s '60	9	8¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	34	34
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	19	19
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	20	20
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	20½	20½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	34¾	34¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	89	89
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	89	89
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	89	89
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	62	62
Denmark (King) 6s '42	84½	84½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	40	39½
Dutch El 6s '47	83¾	83¾
Dutch El 4s 6s '62	80	80
Estonia Bank 7s '67	36½	36½
Fiat 7s '46 war	81½	81½
Finland 5½s '58	51	51
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	55¼	55¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	54½	54½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	56½	56½
Frankfort 6½s '53	21½	21
French (Rep) 7s '49	114¾	114¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116¼	116¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	32	32
German 7s '49	58¾	57
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	30½	30½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	32	31
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	33	32¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	21	21
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	26	26
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	31½	31
Germ Gov Inv 5½s '65	33½	33¼
Graz 8s '54	38½	38⅜
Greek 7s '64	33	33
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	66½	66
Helsingfors 6½s 60	49⅞	49⅞
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	21¼	21¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	79½	79½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	70½	69½
Italy (King) 7s '51	90	89
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	52	52
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	68¼	68¼
Yugoslavia Bk 7s '37	34¼	34
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	10½	10½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	64½	64½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	10	9
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	10	9
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	80½	80½
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	11¼	11¼
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	17	17
North Carman Lloyd 6s '47	26	23½
Norway (King) 5s '63	72½	72½
Norway (King) 6s '44	80	80
Norway (King) 6s '52	77	76⅞
Norwegian El 5½s '57	54¼	54¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	52	50
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	51⅜	51⅜
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	100⅞	100½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	102⅜	102⅜
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	96⅜	96⅜
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	102⅜	102⅜
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5¼	5¼
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	54½	54½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	58¾	58½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	7⅞	7⅞
Prussia 6½s '51	23¾	23
Prussia 6s '52	23¾	23⅜
Queensland (State) 6s '47	66½	66½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	27¾	27⅝
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	27¾	26½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	27	27
Rhinelbe 7s '46	24	23½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	8	8
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	10	10
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	7¾	6¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	70	69¾
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	69⅜	68¾
Roumania 7s '59	37	35¼
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	58	58
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '68	9	9
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	58	57
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	37	37
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	32	20
Saxon State 6½s '46	33	33
Saxon State 7s '45	37	37
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	30	29
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '52	36	36
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	43¼	43¼
Siemens 6½s '51	41	39
Siemens 7s '35	45¾	45½
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	17	17
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	30½	30½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	101	101
Sydney 5½s '55	43	43
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	82¼	82
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	98¼	98¼
Toho El Pow 7s '55	53	53
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	49	49
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	45¾	43
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	61	58¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	99½	99¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	16	16
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	17	17
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	17	17
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '64	27	27
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	27½	27½
Vienna 6s '52	38½	38½
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	88¾	88¾
Warsaw 7s '58	38¾	38¾
Westphalia El 6s '53	19¾	19¼

Manufacturing In New England Gains

IF BUSINESS conditions as a whole visibly improve in a certain section of the country for two consecutive months, then it might be said that prosperity is at least peeking around the corner. Such is the case in New England, as stated by the Shawmut National Bank's review, which says that the improvement was more than seasonal.

In that district,

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF APRIL 11-17

MONDAY, APRIL 11

7:45-8—Billy Jones and Ernie Hare. Monday to Friday. NBC—WJZ to WFAA.

8-8:30—Soconyland Sketch. "Sebago Lake." NBC—WEAF to WBEN.

8:15-8:30—"Singin' Sam," baritone. Mon., Wed., Fri. CBS to KOIL.

8:15-8:45—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS—Dixie network.

8:30-9—Death Valley Days Sketch. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8:30-9—Voice of Firestone. Lawrence Tibbett, baritone. NBC—WEAF to WOAL.

8:45-9—"Col. Stoopnagle and Budd." Mon. and Wed. CBS to KLZ.

9-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Orchestra; soloist. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

9-9:30—Sinclair Minstrels. NBC — WJZ chain.

9:30-10—"Parade of the States." South Carolina. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—"An Evening in Paris." Soloists; dance orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—"With Canada's Mounted." NBC—WJZ chain.

10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. Burns and Allen, comedy team. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—"Arabesque" Sketch. CBS—Dixie network.

10-10:30—National Radio Forum. Speakers. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10:30-10:45—Boswell Sisters. Orchestra. Mon. and Thurs. CBS transcontinental.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12

"Musical Americana" will offer a group of American songs by Evan Evans; Adele Vasa and Vera Eakin. CBS, 3:30. The Mills Brothers begin a new Tuesday and Thursday series on CBS at 7:15. Prof. William Bennett Munro will speak on "The Significance of the Coming National Elections" in the "You and Your Government" series, WJZ, 8. Ivy Lee, publicist, is chairman, Rep. Leavitt of Montana, principal speaker, at the Bicentennial Prosperity Mass Meeting at Carnegie Hall, over the WEAF chain, 9:30. Allan Jones, tenor, and Ethel Fox, soprano, are soloists in the Columbia Concerts period, CBS, 11.

8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8-8:30—"You and Your Government." "The Significance of the Coming National Elections." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8:15-8:30—John Kelvin, Irish tenor. Orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.

8:30-8:45—"Col. Stoopnagle and Budd." CBS—Dixie network.

8:45-9—Radio Rostrum. Speakers. CBS—Dixie network.

9-9:30—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—Musical Magazine. Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Household Program. Soloist; players; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10 — Bicentennial Prosperity Mass Meeting. Speakers; soloist. NBC—WEAF chain.

9:30-10—"Great Personalities." Talk; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—"Mardi Gras." Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.

10-10:15—"The Voice of 1000 Shades." Jack Kerr; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10:15-10:30—Modern Male Chorus. CBS to KMBC.

11-11:30 — Columbia Concerts Program. Ethel Fox; Allan Jones; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13

Afternoon programs of interest are a one-act comic opera of Gluck, "Der Betrogene Kadi," by the Eastman School Symphony Orchestra, WJZ, 4:30, and Florence Wightman, harpist, WEAF, 5:45. "Ruddigore" is the "Light Opera Gems" program on the CBS—Dixie network, 8:15. Mary Lewis, soprano, is guest soloist with Jack Frost, WJZ, 8:30. Mobiloil features an entire Romberg program, WEAF, 9:30. Six of the "favorite sons" of Democracy will speak at the Jefferson Day Program from Washington, D. C., NBC, 10 to 12, 10:45 to 11:15. Principal speakers are former Governor Alfred E. Smith and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

8-8:30—"Big Time." sketch; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:15-9—Light Opera Gems. "Ruddigore." CBS—Dixie network.

8:30-9—"Old Counselor." Financial talk; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Mary Lewis; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS.

9-9:30—Goodyear Program. Grace Moore; Revelers Quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—Mobiloil Orchestra. Soloists. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor. CBS—Dixie network.

10-10:15—Ruth Etting. Shilkret's Orchestra. Wednesday and Saturday. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—String dance orchestra. Speaker; soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10:15-10:30—"The Tune Detective." Sigmund Spaeth. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:30-10:45—Norman Brokenshire. Welcome Lewis; orchestra. CBS to KMBC.

10-12—Jefferson Day Dinner Program. Speeches. NBC—WEAF and CBS.

11-11:30—Columbia Symphony Orchestra. Wed. to Fri. CBS transcontinental.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14

Marguerite De Vine, pianist, plays the French C.ite, No. 3, of Bach, WEAF, 2:30, and Ruth Pepple, pianist, plays a Russian program in "May We Present," WEAF, 5. Vice-President Curtis heads a list of speakers at a Pan-American Day program from Washington over the WJZ chain at 2:30.

Dr. Lewis Perry, principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., will speak on "The Eternal Schoolboy," through American Canadian and British networks, inaugurating a series of eight international exchange programs between Britain and America; CBS, 6. Britain's reply to this particular program will come on April 28 at 6.

The Columbia Symphony Orchestra will have time to play Grieg's "Wedding Day in Troldhaugen" and the "Adagio" movement from Tchaikovsky's Sixth or "Pathetique" Symphony, CBS, 11, before the address, "The First Anniversary of the Founding of the Spanish Republic," by Don Juan Francisco de Cardenas, new Spanish Ambassador to the United States, CBS, 11:15.

8-9—Rudy Vallée's Orchestra. Ray Perkins. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:15-8:30—Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller. Sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

8:15-8:30—"Quiet Harmonies." Trio; orchestra. CBS—Dixie.

8:30-9—"The Daguerrotypes." Soloist; quartet; orchestra. CBS—Dixie.

9-9:30—Big Six of the Air. Soloists; piano duo; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. Guitar ensemble. NBC—WJZ to WCKY.

9-9:15—Vaughn De Leath, contralto. Piano duo. CBS—Dixie network.

9:15-9:30—Ted Husing's Sportslants. Irene Beasley; orchestra. CBS to KMOX.

9:30-9:45—"Musical Album." Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.

9:30-10—Rudyard Kipling Stories. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

9:30-10—"Real Folks" Sketch. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10-10:30—"The Man in the Front Row." Edwin C. Hill; soloist; orchestra. CBS to KLZ.

10-10:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Horlick's Orchestra; soloist. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15

Walter Damrosch invites you to test your memory for music in a review concert this morning over the NBC chains at 11 o'clock The correct titles of the numbers played will be announced two weeks later. Adjectives, freaks and animals will parade before the microphone over the WJZ chain at 3 o'clock when radio spends an hour with the circus. Israel Zangwill's story of the East Side, "The Melting Pot," is the Radio Guild production, WJZ, 4:15.

George Meader, tenor lead in a Broadway show replete with Kern's music, is soloist with Nestle, WJZ, 8 Toscha Seidel, violinist in a new day and program time, offers the first movement of Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," with the concert orchestra, CBS, 9. Irene Bordoni is guest soloist with Leo Reisman's Orchestra, WEAF, 9:30.

8-8:30—Nestle Orchestra. George Meader, soloist. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.

8-9—Cities Service Hour. Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:15-8:30—Modern Male Chorus. CBS—Dixie network

8:30-9—"Today and Yesterday." Sketches; soloists; orchestra. CBS to WRR.

9-9:30—"Friendship Town." NBC — WJZ transcontinental.

9-9:30—Toscha Seidel, violinist. Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9:30-9:45—"To the Ladies." Tito Guizar; orchestra. CBS to KRLD.

9:30-10—Armour Program. Irvin S Cobb. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—Leo Reisman's Orchestra. Irene Bordoni, soloist NBC—WEAF to WOW.

10-10:15—"Beau Bachelor." Sketch; music. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Chieftains. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16

The last two acts of Wagner's "Tannhäuser," with Elisabeth Rethberg, Lauritz Melchior and Lawrence Tibbett in the leading roles, closes the series of broadcasts by the Metropolitan Opera, which were begun last Dec. 25. Time is 3 o'clock on the WEAF network.

Fray and Braggiotti, pianists, offer "Chopiniana" and "Variations on the Theme of Yankee Doodle" in their 15-minute recital, CBS, 9:15. "Little White Lie," a comedy sketch, is the "First Nighter" story, WJZ, 9:30. Charles Courboin, well-known French organist, will give us a CBS recital at 9:30.

8-8:15—"Laboratory Experiment Series." CBS transcontinental.

8:15-8:30—Civic Concerts Service Program. Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW

8:30-8:45—"Life Stories of Movie Stars." CBS to KMOX.

8:30-9—"Dance With Countess D'Orsay." Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN

9-9:15—Vaughn De Leath. Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—Arthur Pryor's Band. Revelers Quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:15-9:30—Fray and Braggiotti, pianists. CBS transcontinental.

9:30-10—Charles Courboin, organist. CBS—WABC network.

9:30-10—The First Nighter. "Little White Lie." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10:15-10:30—"Snoop and Peep." NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:15-10:45—Columbia Public Affairs Institute. CBS transcontinental.

10:45-11—"Twenty Fingers of Harmony." Organ and piano. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17

Today, Viscountess Snowden, wife of the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, from London, CBS, 12:30; Mendelssohn's "Symphony No. 3 in A Minor" and Liszt's "Les Préludes," Walter Damrosch Symphonic Hour, WJZ, 1; London String Quartet, Yardley Program, WJZ, 2; Mr. Orwell Bradley Towne, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York, in Columbia Church of the Air, CBS, 2:30; Brahms's "Symphony No. 2 in D Major," Stravinsky's "Petrouchka Suite" and Delius's "Summer Night on the River," notable compositions by New York Philharmonic-Symphony, CBS, 3; Richard Bonelli, baritone, Garden Party, WJZ, 3:30; talk, "Prospects of Industrial Recovery," M. André Citroen, the "Ford" of France, from Paris, WEAF, 4:15; Carmela Ponselle, soprano, sister of Rosa, G. E. Circle, WEAF, 5:30; "Melody Trail," concert orchestra, direction Alexander Kirilloff, WEAF, 6:30; review of Verdi's "La Traviata," "Grand Opera Miniatures," CBS, 7:15; end of Collier's Hour series, WJZ, 8:15; "Musings," poetry readings by John Brewster, with incidental music, WEAF, 10; "The Open Road," talk by "Ed" Wynn, WEAF, 10:15; Pollikoff's Orchestra, WEAF, 10:20; finish of Mozart's "Sonata in D for Two Pianos," Ernest Hutcheson and Beula Duffey, beginning of Saint-Saëns's "Concerto in G Minor," Ernest Hutcheson and orchestra, CBS, 10:30.

12:30-12:45—International Broadcast from London. CBS transcontinental.

1-2—NBC, Symphonic Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

1:45-2:30—Pop Concert. Consert orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

2-2:30—Yardley Program. Leslie Howard, actor; London String Quartet. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.

2:30-3—Columbia Church of the Air. Mr. Orwell Bradley Towne, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York. CBS transcontinental.

3:30-4—Garden Party. Richard Bonelli, baritone. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.

3-5—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor. CBS transcontinental.

4:15-4:30—International Broadcast from Paris. M. André Citroen. NBC—WEAF chain.

5-6—Fray, E. Circle. Carmela Ponselle, soprano. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

6-6:30—"Quiet Harmonies." Female trio; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.

6:30-7—"Melody Trail." Concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

6:30-7—"K-7." Secret service stories. NBC WJZ to WREN.

7-7:15—"The World's Business." Dr. Julius Klein. CBS transcontinental.

7:15-7:45—"Grand Opera Miniatures." "La Traviata." CBS transcontinental.

7:30-8—"Orchestra Gems." Symphony orchestra; soloist. NBC—WEAF to WLS.

7:45-8—Theo Karle, tenor. Sorey Orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.

8-8:30—Ziegfeld Radio Show. CBS transcontinental.

8-9—Rubinoff's Orchestra. George Jessel. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:15-9:15—Collier's Hour. Talks; sketches; music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9-9:30—Jack Denny's Orchestra. Belle Baker, soloist. CBS transcontinental.

9:15-9:45—American Album of Familiar Composers. Soloists; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:45-10:15—Buick Revelers. Olga Albani; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:45-10:15—"Making the Movies." Burlesque sketch; music. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.

10:15-10:20—"What Would You Do?" "The Open Road," "Ed" Wynn. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

10:20-10:45—Pollikoff's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KSTP

10:15-10:45—"The Old Singing Master." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10:30-11—Ernest Hutcheson, pianist. Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10:45-11:30—Archer Gibson, concert organist. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan" sketch; string quartet.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's program.
5:30 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
5:45 NBC, Songsters.
6:00 NBC, Detectives Black and Blue.
6:15 NBC, "Masters of Melody."
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Studio announcements; news.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Dramatization.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, Contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Oscar Elgart's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Soconyland sketch; "Sebago Lake."
8:30 NBC, "Voice of Firestone; Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, "Parade of the States"; "South Carolina"; orchestra; baritone; male glee club.
10:00 National Radio Forum.
10:30 Organist; soloist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market.
5:15 Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 Westinghouse Rhythmen.
6:30 NBC, "Royal Vagabonds."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jesters" Trio.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 Orchestra.
8:15 "Ginger Boys."
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Minstrels.
9:30 "Old Violin Shop."
9:45 "Rhythmic Caravan."
10:00 NBC, "Dramatization."
10:30 NBC, "Waves of Melody"; Victor Arden's Orchestra; Tom Brown, tenor.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 McEnelly's Orchestra.
12:00 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Musical Cameo"; Edward Jardon; salon ensemble.
5:30 "Old Man Sunshine."
5:45 "The Broadwayites"; orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:20 Hill Billy George.
6:30 Big Brother's Harmonica Symphony.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Maxwell House Tune Blenders"; Lanny Ross.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club; interview; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Berrycrafter's Symphonettes.
8:45 CBS, Colonel Stoopnagle and Bud.
9:00 CBS, Orchestra; soloists.
9:15 CBS, "Street Singer."
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; orchestra; Alice Remsen, guest artist.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
8:30 a. m.—"Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—Edison Friendly Kitchen.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Young Artists Light Opera Company.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Fireside Poetry Club.
4:30 p. m.—Corea's Orchestra.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:15 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Music in the Air; piano lessons.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio period.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—"The Forecast Cooking School."
11:15 a. m.—CBS, Stories of the Living Great; "Ruth Chatterton."
11:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:25 p. m.—CBS, Salon Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Americana."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 a. m.—Le La May, baritonette.
10:45 a. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band Concert.
11:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Baseball grandings; Red Sox vs. Washington Senators, broadcast from Fenway Park.

WBSO, Needham, Mass. (920kc-326m)

3:00-4:00 p. m.—"Good Cheer Service": The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; readings from the Bible and authorized works of Mary Baker Eddy.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear, in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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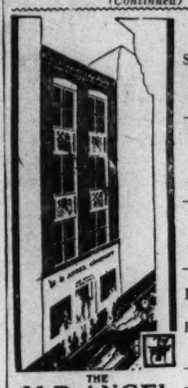

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DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

ONLY EIGHT MILES

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The distance from Boston to New York is only eight miles. Although this is not correct in the United States, it is true in England, where the villages of New York and Boston, both situated in Lincolnshire, are but eight miles apart.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Access — Accent is preferably on the first syllable, *ak'-ses* (both vowels short).

Foreordained — The *o*'s are not sounded alike; the first is long as in fold, the second as in orb, *for-or-danèd'* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Chastisement—Accent the first syllable, *chas'-tiz-ment* (*a* and *i* short, *e* clipped as in novel). Not *chas-tize'-ment*.

Succour—*Suk'-er* (*u* short, *e* as in maker). In modern spelling the tendency is to leave out the *u* in the last syllable.

Vial—Two syllables, *vi'-al* (*i* long, *a* as in account). Not *vile*.

Vicarious — *Vi-cay'-rih-us* (first *i* and the *a* long, second *i* short, *u* as in circus). Not *vi-cair'-e-us*.

Pursue—*Pur'-su* (first *u* as in circus, second long). Not *per-soo'*.

Consummate—As an adjective the emphasis is preferably on the second syllable, *kon-sum'-ate* (*o* as in connect, *u* short, *a* as in mandate). As a verb the accent is preferably on the first syllable, *kon'-suh-mate* (*o* short, *u* as in circus, *a* as in ace).

Ideal—Three syllables, *i-de'-al* (*i* and *e* long, *a* as in account). Not *i-deel'*.

Conquer, vanquish — Sound each *n* as in ink, *kong'-ker, vang'-kwish*.

Material — Long *e*, *ma-tee'-rih-al* (first *a* as in sofa, *i* short, second *a* as in account). Not *muh-tihr'-ih-ul*.

Prophetically, scientifically — End them *-kal-y*, not *-kly*.

The *o* in the first is as in obey, although the *o* in "prophet" is short.

In the second guard against the short *e* sounding as short *u*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Toronto Globe: There is a rumor that the walking-stick is to return. But what use is a cane in an automobile?

Humorist: A clergyman recently won a wrestling match. His opponent found it was impossible to keep a good man down.

In Lighter Vein

Good Measure

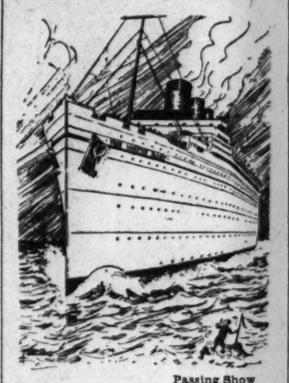
At an Irish fishing hotel the visitors were in the habit of weighing their daily catches on a pair of scales provided by the management. Toward the end of the season, a baby was born in the hotel. The fishermen insisted on weighing the new arrival on the only scales available—those used for the salmon. The newborn infant weighed 17½ pounds!

Keen Memory

"Ah, Lady B——, I had the pleasure of meeting you last year. And how is your dear little girl?"

"My little boy is quite well, thank you."

"Little boy? Ah, yes, of course. I knew it was one of the two."—*Congregationalist.*



Passing Show

The Man on the Raft: "Hoil Any room?"

Fore!

Lives of golfing dubs remind us
We can practice hours galore,
And a month or two will find us
With the same old rotten score!
—*Good Hardware.*

Shrewd Warden

First Guard: "Have you noticed the warden always engages one of the trusties as his chauffeur?"

Second Guard: "Yes, and he's never found a finger mark on his car yet."

Drown the Noise

"Is your daughter going to practice on the piano this afternoon?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, will you please lend me your lawn mower? I have to do the lawn some time, anyway."—*Capper's Weekly.*

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

IT IS almost impossible to estimate what peace a man brings to others and what joy to himself by managing himself aright.
—WHITTIER.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

A HIGH school student who, for five years, had been an active Boy Scout, was asked to be assistant scoutmaster of the troop to which he belonged. Because he had worked hard to become an Eagle Scout, he was loathe to give up more of his time to this activity; rather he felt that he would like more fun and leisure during his senior year in high school. His family, too, thought it was unnecessary to devote more time to scouting and urged him to decline the appointment.

However, after listening to the almost tearful pleadings of the younger boys of the Scout troop, he accepted the work and having accepted it, performed it faithfully. Saturday after Saturday he spent taking the troop on hikes and field trips; evening after evening he worked with them to perfect their signaling and knot-tying.

After graduating from high school, he was much in need of a vacation job so that he might earn the tuition for his first year at college. He scanned the "Help Wanted" columns and answered many advertisements, but each time met with failure and disappointment.

One morning, after almost two weeks of discouragement, the telephone rang and a man's voice said, "Would you like the job of office boy in my office? I called at the Scout headquarters this morning and told them I was looking for a dependable boy and they gave me your name."

What They Say

Mexico

"There is growing up in Mexico a communal, not communistic, civilization which may last a long time."—*Newton D. Baker, ex-Secretary of War.*

Avoiding the Cake

"The plan most Americans want will give everybody bread and disturb nobody's cake." — *Norman H. Thomas.*

Home an Inspiration

"Above all, the love of home is one of the finest instincts and the greatest of inspirations of our people."—*President Hoover.*

Variety

"We all like to do what we do not usually do."—*Dr. Walter Damrosch.*

Do You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

China is America's largest purchaser of flour, taking 2,073,397 barrels last year?

The automobilist in Arkansas may buy his license tax on the quarterly payment plan?

Cuba has a population of about 3,700,000?

The Japanese have a population of about 200,000 in Manchuria?

The cost of living went down 9.3 per cent in the United States during 1931?

Golf-O-Grams

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 40

(Published March 28, 1932)

Winners:

Mrs. W. H. du Moulin, Bridgeport, Conn.
John S. Rockwood, Portland, Ore.
Beatrice and Theodore Rogers, Westfield, N. J.
Richard C. Upton, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Julian B. Warren, California.
Miss M. Wilson, New York City.

Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1.	AEESTTTHRUOP	3	Fourth Estate	
			Stout Feather	3
2.	WMNNEIGKRO	3	Workingmen	1
3.	NMFIAROOL	2	Main Floor	3
4.	EEENNKTIRST	3	Sentient Reek	
			Keen Interest	
			Intent Seeker	3
5.	VWTDREEI	2	Wet Drive	3
6.	VVYRRDITCO	2	Dry Victory	3
7.	EZARDIDTNAS	3	Standardize	1
8.	AABDEORSTT	3	Batter Soda	
			State Board	
			Bread Toast	
			At Broadest	
			Test Abroad	1
9.	AEENLPTTRS	2	Psalter Ten	
			Plant Trees	
			Street Plan	
			Planet Rest	1
		22		34

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

House cleaning started at our house today, and between sniffing where the rugs and furniture had been
And keeping away from the fresh paint
And in closets and boxes
And frolicking around while the Boss beat the rugs
I had a most interesting and busy day

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

GOLF-O-GRAMS

Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1	TSLAHGUQERI	2		
2	NOSDNRAEHTAF	3		
3	TTRRAOPDXEE	2		
4	TCNOENUSTTI	3		
5	EXETTHASSLA	3		
6	AAGRENOPDR	3		
7	MESNATIHSU	4		
8	EEEFILRRSV	2		
9	ANANLODSYIG	3		

No. 42 25 Score ____

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Symbol of Stability

FINAL reëlection of President von Hindenburg is no less satisfactory because it was virtually assured by the preliminary poll of March 13. And the nearly 6,000,000 votes by which he defeated Adolf Hitler will be regarded by the world as sufficient bulwark to insure German stability for some time to come.

Indeed, in many places it is being said that the failure of the National Socialists to approach the popular showing they had predicted is a blow to Herr Hitler's prestige which marks the high water mark of his movement. But this prediction may be as easily upset as were the anticipations of the Fascists. It is true that the Hitlerites have drawn a large share of their recent increase of strength from other opposition parties and that in this latest test more than 2,000,000 votes apparently came from the Hugenberg Nationalists.

But it is true also that Hitlerism expresses perhaps better than any other party German discontent with the Versailles settlement and that it makes a tremendous appeal to youth and to certain patriotic aspirations of a great section of the population. Moreover, it thrives on economic hardship. And if economic troubles become any more acute in Germany there is little assurance that any promise of change would not be welcomed. It will not do to predict too confidently that this defeat has stopped Herr Hitler or his ideas.

At the same time, if Germany's creditors achieve some degree of statesmanship and if economic conditions improve, extremist movements will have little to feed on. And certainly this election gives some promise that there will be no overthrow of the moderate Braun régime in Prussia by the very important state elections to be held April 24. Moreover, this reëlection of the veteran Field Marshal should act in several ways to stabilize the situation. Von Hindenburg has become a symbol of stability.

But something more than a symbolic meaning attaches to his retention of office. The German President is not merely a figurehead. He is much more than a person of ceremony. He is a real force, and to him are given considerable powers. It has worked out in practice that the President of the Reich is much more important than the President of France. He may be said to resemble in some respects the President of the United States.

At Weimar, when the Constitution was framed, the two models offered by the Presidencies of France and of the United States were examined. The French system seemed to be somewhat undemocratic. The French President is elected, not by the people, nor even by electoral colleges chosen for that purpose, but by the Chamber and the Senate, which may have been elected years before.

Germany, on the other hand, prefers a popular plebiscite. The President is elected by the whole German people, and therefore in the nature of things he must be known to the people, enjoy the confidence of the people, and exert considerable authority.

It was sought, of course, to clip his wings by ordaining that, to be valid, all orders and decrees of the President must be countersigned by the Federal Chancellor or by the competent Federal Minister, and such countersignature implies the assumption of responsibility. But the German President summons his own Chancellor.

The Chancellor must have the active or passive support of the Reichstag. If there were really a majority against him, the President and the Chancellor, by clever manipulation of the Constitution, might contrive, in suspending Parliament, to govern for a little while—but not for long.

It has been alleged that Chancellor Bruening was thus kept in office and governed by decree. But, in reality, whenever he has faced the Reichstag he has obtained a majority. Doubtless his position has been precarious, and President von Hindenburg might well have tipped the scales against him. But the Chancellor has governed constitutionally with the support of the President. And by their reëlection of President von Hindenburg the German people have made it clear that they desire him to continue to give support to the present moderate Government.

Conventionalism With a Brim

NORTH of the equator the sun's rays are growing warmer and warmer. In becoming recognition of this fact, women have been wearing straw hats since early March. But though tar roads may soften and distances quiver under the April sun, no man will don light headgear before May 15. As always, the masculine population cling to their hot felts and watch the calendar. When at last May 15 dawns, city crowds will be suddenly specked with jaunty new straw hats, like mushrooms sprung up over night. And walking under the hats, relieved and cool, will be the very conventional people called men.

One wonders why the day set for this change by rigid custom is May 15. Why not May 14 or May 16? Again, who decided upon the accepted day? Was it some dictator of style? It seems more likely that the masculine terror of appearing unusually dressed in the least detail led all men to agree on one certain date for switching to summer hats, in order that not one of the sensitive creatures might realize, with horror, that he was the only man in the street wearing a straw!

And did someone say that women are the more conventional sex? Just ask John, on some warm spring day, why he doesn't take to a light hat. He may say, wistfully, "I'd like to." But he is sure to proclaim, as if it were a law of the land, "Straw hats aren't worn until the 15th of May."

Inescapable Cinderellas

THAT the four-power conference in London has not yielded tangible results need not be viewed despairingly. The main fact is that the effort to find a solution for the Danubian impasse has not been abandoned. It has merely been remitted to another meeting place. The London meeting marked the beginning of a duty which will remain on the shoulders of the four powers until they fulfill it.

The Danubian states have been loath to express themselves in detail on the Tardieu suggestion which provoked the London conference. They have been waiting to see what would be done by the four powers upon whose guidance they must ultimately depend. But experience has shown them, as it has shown the rest of Europe, that the post-war creation of eight new economic territories, with customs walls complete, was too high a price to pay for the diffusion of political sovereignty.

For the fragmentation and diking of Europe conflicts with economic realities. While the Versailles statesmen were carving out new, and in some cases Lilliputian, states, modern methods of production were calling for ever larger economic units in which to operate.

During the last fifteen years, however, the entire commercial treaty system of Europe has been built around the new Versailles ordering. It must be revised from top to bottom before progress can be made in effecting any kind of preferential rearrangement among the Danubian—or, it would be better to say, European—peoples. Most of the great powers hold some form of privileged position respecting one or other of the nations affected.

In addition, the most-favored-nation clause which several of the Danubian states have signed in their commercial treaties with some of the great powers requires those states to accord to the signatory powers any tariff privileges they share on a reciprocal basis with others. Only by throwing into the pool all these new arrangements which have fastened, barnacle-like, upon the system set up at Versailles can a complete readjustment be achieved.

Meantime neither Austria nor Hungary can wait. Surely it is not beyond the wit of European statesmen, while continuing to work toward the goal of pan-Europe, to find some method of joint agreement for coming to the immediate help of these two states. Hungary has already suspended transfers on most of her long-term foreign debt, and might be compelled soon to do the same in regard to the short-term portion.

Austria is still struggling to pay. But her difficulties were demonstrated in the recent request of the Austrian National Bank to the commercial banks to seek further relief from their foreign creditors. It is the duty of the signatories of the Versailles Treaty, of which Austria and Hungary were the Cinderellas, financially to help these two states as a preliminary to building new conditions in which they can in time dispense with such help. By making Cinderellas one makes protégés, as the League of Nations, which is talking of trying to obtain the appointment of Mr. Norman H. Davis as a kind of tsar of their finances, has realized.

Budgeteering in France

THERE are several aspects of the current French budget which are of more than passing interest. It was voted on time—by April 1, the beginning of the fiscal period to which it applies. This, for France, is no mean achievement. In only five of the years since the end of the war has France avoided *douzièmes provisoires*—temporary special appropriations of one-twelfth of the total to keep the wheels of government moving for a month at a time. M. Poincaré got the budgets of 1927, 1928 and 1929 passed before January 1 and thus established a record as Finance Minister.

In December, 1929, however, it was apparent that M. Tardieu's Cabinet would not be so successful. The decision was therefore made to change the opening of the financial year from January 1 to April 1. M. Laval got the budget of 1931-32 approved by an extremely narrow margin. It was passed a few hours late, but a political Joshua interrupted the course of the sun by turning parliamentary clocks back and officials throughout the country were notified by telegraph of the law's promulgation.

The present budget will apply for no more than the remaining nine months of 1932 and in the autumn the French Parliament will begin to discuss taxes and appropriations for the year 1933. One reason is that some dissatisfaction has been manifested with a budgetary year which does not synchronize with the calendar year. More important, however, is the fact that to balance accounts, it is desired to apply the proceeds of certain direct taxes for twelve months to expenditures for nine months.

To attain the balance, also, some non-recurring resources are being used. Thus the profits which will accrue to the Government from the minting of the new silver coins and surpluses in certain tax accounts have been turned over to meet normal expenditures. The imposition of new taxation has been postponed until next year.

The budget is interesting, moreover, in that it makes no startling increase of appropriations because of the approaching Chamber elections. The French Parliament has always been more profligate immediately before a general election. This year rigorous economy has been necessary, but appropriations have nevertheless been increased by 25 per cent from 1928 to 1932. The present budget, moreover, contains some schedules which disclose considerable uncertainty as to the future. German reparations and a formidable railroad deficit, which is cared for by the state, are two items which suggest that next year material increases in taxation or spectacular economies will be necessary.

The present balancing—attained, as has been said, in form rather than in reality—may not be preserved even in form. Supplementary finance measures are always necessary. Equilibrium—achieved for the annual law—becomes illusory when special grants totaling as much as a billion francs may be required during the course of a budget year. These appropriations may be deficiency ones. In other cases, departments may have deferred requests because they thought they would receive more favorable consideration if put forward as emergency ones. With international trade showing no signs of recovery and with unemployment in France increasing, the budgetary problems confronting the new Parliament are likely to be serious.

A Disarmament Hint From Rome

WHEN the well-worn notion of a United States of Europe comes up for discussion nobody seems to remember that for a good long spell under the "good emperors," or say from Hadrian to Marcus Aurelius, this figment was a fact. Gibbon did the world a doubtful turn in seeing the Roman Empire in decline before the halfway house had been reached at the top of the hill; but, like the very latest historians of Rome, he admits that, so far as good government could mold events, there was not much to find fault with in the age of the Antonines. Hear him:

> The tranquil and prosperous state of the Empire was warmly felt, and honestly confessed, by the provincials as well as Romans. They acknowledged that the true principles of social life, laws, agriculture and science, which had been first invented by the wisdom of Athens, were now firmly established by the power of Rome, under whose auspicious influence the fiercest barbarians were united by an equal government and common language. They affirm that, with the improvement of the arts, the human species was visibly multiplied. They celebrate the increasing splendor of the cities, the beautiful face of the country, cultivated and adorned like an immense garden; and the long festival of peace, which was enjoyed by so many nations, forgetful of their ancient animosities and delivered from the apprehension of future danger.

Consider now the military force with which this Roman world-peace was assured for generations. Augustus held the whole of his "fretful world in awe" with twenty-five legions—a number increased to thirty by the time of Marcus Aurelius, when the barbarians were beginning to be troublesome. The whole armed force of the Empire, even then, did not exceed at the most generous estimate 400,000 men. Four hundred thousand men, only about half of them legionnaires, to guard an empire that stretched from Britain to Arabia, from Morocco to Armenia, with the whole of North Africa beyond the present limits of French and Spanish occupation, with turbulent Egypt and Syria, and northward into the heart of what is now Russia!

And what has modern nationalism done about keeping the peace in the same territory? It uses more than ten times as many men. France alone requires a larger army than Rome and then feels insecure. Those who today are seeking a united Europe and a disarmed Europe might find a hint or two in the Pax Romana.

Portrait of a Professor

TIMES change and so do professors. Or—should it be said—conceptions of professors do. The fuss-budget, horn-rimmed species is on the way to extinction along with the dodo and the model T Ford, according to one who should know. The gentleman who makes this not altogether startling declaration is himself a professor. He says today's type is as different from the 1890 variety as is the "Rumba" from "Waltz Me Around Again, Willie."

Likewise, the long-haired musician, the windsor-tie poet and many another example of that delusion called temperament are seen today most often through the eyes of memory. Nowadays some men of commerce look more as artists are expected to look than do the artists themselves. No doubt this is for the best. Mankind does not differ so erratically as appearances would sometimes indicate, and too many an antipathy has been sown by efforts to impress a mistaken sense of individuality upon others.

Professors certainly put in a very different appearance in 1932 from that they presented in the "mauve decade." In some respects the difference may be an improvement. What is really more important, however, is whether or not their thinking has changed—and whether for better or worse. There was much in the philosophy of the 'nineties that should be preserved, much that should be retempered, much that should be allowed to go the way of sideburns and rickety eccentricities.

Professors—and, for that matter, all teachers who are using their influence to foster citizenship as a sense of personal responsibility for the well-being of the community, who are helping those with whom they come in contact to lift today's thinking out of yesterday's ruts—are too busy to become fuss-budgets and too much respected to be confused with a caricature that never was a quite true portrait.

Editorial Notes

"There is no such thing as a group of states remaining dry while another group is wet," says Andrew Volstead, and when one considers the difficulty the United States experiences now in keeping dry with practically the rest of the world wet, the weight of his criticism of wet proposals is readily recognized.

A race that should be as famous as the one between the hare and the tortoise is that one between the robin and the crocus to be first to open the spring season in the northlands. Which did you see first?

The traveling tendencies of the Mayor of America's largest city have reached the point where the New York papers refer to his arrival in that metropolis as a visit!

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

This Cynicism—Where Does It Come From?

THE New Statesman and Nation, of London, devotes a page or more to a discussion of "Cynicism and Sentimentality in the United States." It finds the American national state very low indeed. "There are no signs of . . . a movement that is needed if the United States is to rebuild a civilization superior to that in the Balkans." Why is America, once great and prosperous enough to be sought as an ally, thus reduced to "a place of inferiority (so far as government and the institutions of civilization are concerned) as compared with almost any other white man's nation?" Through reaction from the reform attitude of the Wilson Administration and the cold cynicism of youth. The older men, after the war-time struggles, "were inclined to relax and the younger men to sneer." Then Americans "made money at an alarming rate—and when the devil grows rich the devil a saint is he." Prohibition made "the concept of reform, and indeed the law itself a mockery." And, to wind up: "The worst of all this relapse is that young America has taken it as a cynical joke, while the older generation (unable to admit that its good work must be done again) has protected itself by denying the facts."

* * *

As one of the older generation I will not seek that form of protection. Much that the English critic says is true. Particularly is he right in his assault upon the cynicism in American thought and literature proceeding in the main from the younger generation. But, not denying its existence here, I do emphatically deny that it is at all peculiar to the United States. Against the literary cynicism of, say, Dos Passos and Hemingway here, I will cheerfully set those eminent English fictionists, Aldous Huxley and Michael Arlen, and challenge readers of all for a judgment.

And if to this cynicism in thought and expression in the United States there is added widespread intolerance of social restraint, and even an "epidemic of crime," can it be said that the rest of the world is free from these unpleasant phenomena? And if prohibition is bringing some unlooked-for evils, are there many people in Britain who consider the British system of liquor selling wholly free from similar results?

In most timely fashion there has come to my desk an article by C. Patrick Thompson which asserts that crime is rapidly on the increase in England and that new and larger prisons for youth are urgently demanded. Thus, Mr. Thompson:

> Youth! There you have the crux of the crime problem in Britain. Adult crime fell heavily during the war, and is now below the pre-war level. But juvenile crime doubled during the war period, and has been rising ever since. The number of under-sixteens found guilty of indictable offenses shows the biggest increase of any of the age groups. It is 40 per cent above the pre-war figure. The 16 to 21 age group comes next.

Nor does a scrutiny of the English press support the theory that only under prohibition and in the United States are young people yielding to the temptations of alcoholic liquor. The Practitioner, a medical journal of London, says:

> The most unwelcome sign of the times is the great increase in alcoholic abuse among undergraduates . . . who demonstrate their disregard for college rules and common decency in appearing disgracefully intoxicated in public.

Dr. J. Risien Russell, speaking recently before the Institute of Hygiene in London, said:

> Girls not out of school are to be seen drinking cocktails, champagne and liquors. . . . It has become a serious national question that young women should be living on excitement and keeping themselves going by drugs and alcohol.

In the Chicago Tribune—a most unlikely spot for such testimony—Judge D. S. McKinlay quotes an English writer as saying:

> The drink habit is steadily displacing the voluntary teetotalism that every girl was formerly wont to observe, and young people are indulging in fiery illicit whisky.

I am not very fond of the tu quoque, or "you're another" form of retort, but these citations, which I could support with others in my possession, seem to uphold the theory that something more than prohibition, something more world-wide than the peculiarities of the American temperament, is responsible for the prevalence of crime and the intolerance of decent social restraint which has characterized the last decade.

* * *

The phenomenon is as far-reaching as civilization itself—and is little observable among those people whom we describe as "backward," "savage," or "primitive." It is no coincidence that it was the civilized nations alone that for four years subordinated order, love, kindliness, self-restraint, to destruction, spoliation and slaughter. We are paying the penalty for the war now morally, even as we are paying it financially.

So great is the lesson, so important that it be mastered, that one can but be impatient with efforts to distort its teachings into contempt for some law of soundest purpose, or scorn for a friendly, though foreign, people.

A Gold Queue

HAVING my family heirlooms carefully wrapped in a tissue paper parcel, and perhaps even more carefully concealed in an inner pocket, I joined the end of a queue outside a jeweler's shop. But fancy a queue! One expects to have to wait behind a crowd when buying such things as tickets for railway journeys, movies and football matches—but hardly at the jewelers.

A large notice, sprawled over the shop window and hiding cases of precious sparkling stones, explained the presence of so many customers. It read: "Sovereigns and Old Gold Bought Here. Top Prices Given. 27/6d Today." In a tray below there was a strange jumble of gold objects—bangles and chains, old-fashioned jewelry and trinkets, coins of many countries and ages, tiaras, spectacles, and medals for bravery and for accomplishments in sport. So this was part of Britain's "gold rush," about which everyone seemed to be talking.

But doubt seized me as I realized I should soon be parting with my father's gold watch, chain and sovereign case. I recalled the hard fight I had had with myself the evening before. Should I sell them? Now was the time, with gold apparently at its peak price. Ought I to keep these souvenirs for sentimental reasons? There was that dent in the side of the watch—my first tooth mark, I had been told. Yet just as good a dent could have been made by a bang on the edge of the mantelpiece. And anyhow the clumsy turnip didn't go—it hadn't told the time for years. So what was the use of cluttering up the house with sentimentality? Besides, it was patriotic to sell idle gold at the moment, I had read in yesterday's paper.

Nevertheless, I still felt an inclination to slip away out of the queue and save the heirloom. Then I thought of the Duke who was reported to have sold his gold crown of great age. That must have been a wrench for him. But he probably didn't wear it very often, and he certainly received a lot of money for it—something like £10,000. I wondered if he had stood outside a jeweler's shop as I was doing. Of course not. Dukes never did business in that way. He had probably asked some Bond Street firm to send round a representative to settle the price.

My thoughts were interrupted by a neighbor in the queue.

"Did you read about the man who discovered he was using a gold chain as a dog lead?" he asked me.

I admitted I had not. So he told me how a South Wales farm laborer showed a dirty-looking chain attached to his dog's collar to a jeweler. He was promptly offered £10 for it. At one time it had also been used to hang a picture.

"I've got a bag of sovereigns here," joined in the man just behind me. "I collected them before the war. It became illegal to hoard gold coins after 1914 and I believe I could have been imprisoned for not paying them into a bank. Now I'm told I'm doing my country a service by selling them and helping the sterling exchange as well as liberating unproductive money. At the same time I'm making a good profit for myself."

But now our section of the queue was inside the shop. Peering over a crowd of heads, I caught my first glimpse of the buyers at work. All along a counter men were dismembering watches and scrutinizing jewelry. Bottles of acid were at hand. Quick incisions with a file were made in every article and a drop of acid used to trace any base metal that might be beneath the gold surface. But there was nothing brutal or clumsy about the treatment of these precious heirlooms. With remarkable skill and speed venerable timepieces were reduced to mere shells, placed on scales weighing accurately to the nearest grain, and their value instantly calculated.

My turn came soon. It was all over very quickly. I was out in the street again with twelve £1 notes in my pocket case, and consoling myself with the thought of buying some permanent acquisition for my new home.

P. L.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Homely but Important Coin

IN appearance, the copper cent, the nation's smallest piece of money, may be lacking in beauty, but it is a phenomenal producer when put into business under high speed and kept busy. Recently the Post Office Department at Washington, in recommending an increase in first-class letter postage from 2 to 3 cents, estimated the additional cent would amount to $100,000,000 a year, an increase that would help materially in reducing the customary postal deficit.

Collection of the state gasoline tax gives another illustration of the importance of the penny. While the tax is but 4 cents a gallon, it is piling up an annual income of $40,000,000 a year with which the State is maintaining and extending its improved highways. That represents an enormous number of pennies, the payment of which the motorists of the State have ceased to find objectionable, because their pennies mean more miles of hard surface highways the following year.

While the Federal Government could eliminate most of its deficit by penny collections, the State of Ohio and many sister states push highway construction forward at amazing speed, and pay for it with gasoline tax pennies. Modest little coin, what a record it can make when busy! —*Ohio State Journal.*

The Cost of Schools

A GROUP of New York engineers recently made a study of public school expenditures in fourteen large cities in the United States. As might be supposed, these gentlemen found that there has been a great increase.

In eleven cities in 1905 public school expense was about $4 per capita. In 1929 five of these cities showed a per capita expense of approximately $20. The city of Washington spent $18 per capita during the last-mentioned year for its schools.

Of course, much of the increase noted in the survey is due to the changing values of the dollar. In 1929 the dollar bought little. In 1905 it bought much.

But, in effect, the survey indicates that the people ought to be getting three or four times as much for their money now as they got twenty-five years ago. The school system ought to be three or four times as good now as it was then. Is it?

The answer doubtless is in the affirmative. However, it will do no harm to suggest that the little red schoolhouse of tradition produced some first-rate scholars. Boys and girls who now are parents were not exactly pampered in regard to arrangements for their education; they traveled long distances to and from lessons; they had little comfort and few conveniences in their school buildings; the curriculum was limited; their teachers were not invariably possessors of academic degrees.

Today children study in buildings conveniently located near their homes and equipped with every convenience; they are required to study everything under the sun, and their teachers are supposed to be paragons of learning.

Whether or not the schools are worth their present expense cannot be known. But there is little or no protest against the cost.—*Washington Post.*

Our Neighbor Mexico

THAT the relations between the United States and Mexico continue in the path of mutual understanding and accord entered in the Ambassadorship of the late Dwight W. Morrow is strikingly exemplified by an editorial in the Excelsior of Mexico City in reference to the Sino-Japanese conflict.

The journal states that Mexico would "find herself unalterably allied with the United States" if trouble should spread. "The United States," it continues, "is our neighbor, and we might as well accept that as a fact. Our interests lie with hers in this matter." In conclusion, the paper could find no justification for the acts of Japan at Shanghai.

Not so long ago developments which might prove detrimental to this country were viewed in a different light in the republic to the south. Happily, the triumphs of the newer diplomacy are holding. Naturally, it is hoped that this country will not be involved in the Orient, except as to the protection of its nationals and their interests, but the Mexican expression of friendship is nevertheless of significance and value.—*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.*